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VOLUME XL.

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Use only GOOD materials, manuacture them in the BEST manner, and at reasonable prices. They solicit your orders. They have recently received large importations of FANCY SHIRTINGS, making the greatest

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They carry in stock full lines of White and Fancy Shirts of their own make, with all the latest styles of Linen Collars and Cuffs.

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Coughs, Colds, Consumption, And all Diseases of Throat and Lungs. Lawrence & Martin, III MADISON-ST.,

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FINANCIAL. Assets, \$18,000,000.

The Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance apany, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

prepared to loan money on improved pro-letive property in the City of Chicago, and on proved property in Cook Country, at lowest cur-ni rates of interest, in sums of \$1,00 and up-ards free from commissions. Applications for such ans are invited and may be made to the Company at offse in Miwaukee, or to the undersigned, who are rowised with blanks for that purpose, and who will arrais all needful information. 

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Pays 65 Per Cent
Bonds for Sale

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DIANE
105 CLARK-ST.,
on \$10 to \$1,000
Drawing 6 per ct.

In improved city property at current rates.

MEAD & COE., 129 La Salle-st. PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS COOK COUNTY Printing, Stationery, Binding, and Blank Books.

Sealed proposals will be received up to 2 o'clock p.

Monday, Feb. 16, 1881, for all the printing, stationary, binding, and blank books required by Cook County for the year 1881. Specifications will be furnished by the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, Room 4 Criminal Court Building, on application. All bids must be accompanied by a bond in the benal sum of \$1.00, with at least two sureties guaranteeing the acceptance of the contract if awarded to the bidder. the bidder. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all hids.

All proposals must be indorsed proposals for either "Printing." "Stationery." Binding and Blank Books, and must be inderessed Board of County Commissioners, Room 4 Criminal Court Building, Chicago.

E. F. C. KLOKKE, Clerk.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS.

Under order of the Su erior Court of Cook County, en ered Feb. 5, 1884, in the ase of Johnson et a. vs. The Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository, in Chancery, I offer for sale five hundred and fifty (50) shares of the capit, I stock of the Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dook Com. any. All ids are expressly to be subject to incorptance or rejection according to the direction of the Court. All bids must. e made on or before Tuesday, February seventeenth (17 h), 1880.

V. A. TUR: IN, Receiver.

FURNITURE. WIRTS & SCHOLLE, 222 Wabash-av., bet. Adams & Jackson-sts. FURNITURE.



Hardware Business for Sale,

STOCKHOLDERS MEETINGS. CHICAGO ENTERPRISE.

The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Chicago terp se G of and Silver M n.ng Company of Colodo, for the election of officers and transaction of the busine s, will be held on Tuesd y, M rch S, next, their office in the City of Chicago, Ill Dearbor.est. E. S. HUNT, Secretary. E. S. HUNT, Secretary.

Ballice of the Chlengo, Burlington & Quincy Kaliroad Company.

To the Stockholders: Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of stockholders of the Chicago, Burnington & Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Burnington & Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Ill., on the State of the Company in Chicago, Ill., on the State of the Company in Chicago, Ill., on the State of the Company in Chicago, Ill., on the State of the Company in Chicago, Ill., on the State of the Company in Chicago, Ill., on the State of the Company in Chicago, Ill., on the State of the Company in Nebraska, and also to corcase under the provisions of your Charier the supital and act upon a resolution of the Board to corcase under the provisions of your Charier the supital stock of the Company to the extent the supital stock of the Company to the extent the supital stock of the Company to the extent the supital stock of the Company to the extent the supital stock of the Company to the extent the supital stock of the Company to the extent the supital stock of the Company to the extent the supital stock of the Company to the extent the supital stock of the Company to the extent the supital stock of the Company to the extent the supital stock of the Company to the extent the supital stock of the Company to the extent the supital stock of the Company to the extent the supital stock of the Company to the extent the supital stock of the Company to the extent the supital stock of the Source of the Source

# NEW NOVELTIES.

"REVERSIBLE," "FORM FITTING"

IN ONE.

This Coat is a novelty, and is a very handsome garment; and everyone cannot make up such a Coat. We believe we sell the bestfitting clothes in the world. ANY

WAY WE TRY TO. Willoughby, Hill & Co. are said to be the best-known Clothing firm in the United States, and we have prepared for a great business this year. We will never advertise or misrepresent our goods. You will please place confidence in our statements.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., The Square-Dealing Clothiers of the Male Sex.

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YOU CAN GET BETTER

In buying your Flour and Family Breadstuffs of us, than you can get elsewhere in the city. We manufacture everything ourselves and guarantee satisfaction in every case. Lower prices than first-class Flour can be bought for anywhere in the city. Prompt detrict Telephone.

NORTON, BRO. & CO.

Norton Mills---Madison-st. Bridge. ST. JACOBS OIL.

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The Great German Remedy.

CURES NEURALGIA. Relieves and Cures Rheumatism. Relieves and Cures Rheumatism. Relieves and Cures Rheumatism.

CURES BACKACHE.
CURES BACKACHE.
CURES BACKACHE. Cures Headache and Toothache. Cures Headache and Toothache. Cures Headache and Toothache.

Cures Headache and Toothache. CURES SPRAINS. CURES SPRAINS. CURES SPRAINS. Bruises, Swellings, Chilblains. Bruises, Swellings, Chilblains. Bruises, Swellings, Chilblains.

It Conquers Pain. Price, 50 CENTS.

Drugg sta Sell It.

FOR SALE.

A valuable manfacturing property in Be-loit, Wis., on which is located a fine three-story and basement stone building, 200x35

WASHINGTON.

Substance of the Report on the German National Bank.

The Directors Strongly Censured for Failing to Guard the Moneys.

And Allowing the Greenebaum Management to Wreck the Concern.

Democratic Plan to Rob Minnesota of Her Republican Majority,

By Ousting Congressman Washburn and Seating Ignatius Donnelly.

The Ponca Indians Pleading Their Case Before a Special Committee of Congress.

D. Harvey Appointed Receiver of the Manufacturers' National Bank.

Probability of a Bitter Debate Over the Fitz John Porter Case.

A Lively Breeze Yesterday Over the Census Supervisor Appointments for Ohio.

THE GERMAN NATIONAL. WHERE THE BLAME ATTACHES.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—Following is the report of the German National Bank Investigating Committee, submitted to the House this morning by Mr. Price. Mr. Price begins with quoting the resolution of the House under which the Committee was organized, and says:

"In compliance with which resolution the Sub-Committee, consisting of Buckner, Lounsberry, and Price, visited Chicago on the 16th day of October, 1878. Mr. Edmund Jüssen appeared as attorney for the petitioners at whose instance the investigation was asked for. James M. Flower, Receiver of the German National Bank, and Henry Greenebaum, who was President of the bank before and at the time of the failure, were also present. The Committee remained in session for several days, examining witnesses in reference to all matters complained of, and also in examining the books of the bank, in which examining the books of the bank, in which examination the Committee was assisted by an expert accountant. The testimony of all witnesses demonstrated very conclusively that great irregularity had been practiced in conducting the affairs of the bank, and that the manner of keeping books had been of such a character as to make it very difficult for even any expert at the set of the committee was assisted by an expert accountant and the the manner of keeping books had been of such a character as to make it very difficult for even any experts. ner of keeping books had been of such a charcter as to make it very difficult for even an expert accountant to ascertain the nature of the transactions. The irregularities were so numerous and so great as to impress the minds of

the Committee with a suspicion that
THEY WERE INTENTIONAL. THEY WERE INTENTIONAL.

The language of one of the witnesses who was introduced as an expert bookkeeper, is: 'I think they have been kept in a very loose manner, and in making the examination we have found many entries of a blank character.' Again this witness says: 'Only a party familiar with the books could trace many of the entries.' Again he says: 'As a rule the entries are of such a blind character that it is with great difficulty that anything could be traced to its true origin.'

culty that anything could be traced to its true origin.

"Your Committee also find that good assets were used after failure of the bank to pay preferred creditors, which was clearly in violation of law. So far as the acts of the Controller of the Currency and of the Receiver are concerned, the letters put in evidence and the testimony of witnesses on the stand indicate a disposition on the part of these officers to protect the rights of the stockholders and creditors of the bank. Possibly a little more vigilance and energy might have been exercised to good purpose. And in the opinion of your Committee a fair construction of law would have authorized and justified these officers in adopting more stringent measures towards the Directors and managing officers of the bank, for the testimony DISCLOSES THE FACT

managing officers of the bank, for the testimony DISCLOSES THE FACT that transfers were made on the books of the bank by which good assets were used to pay preferred creditors of the bank. Such transfers are clearly under law not only voidable but absolutely void. At the time of the failure of the bank, in December, 1877, its affairs, as appears from testimony, were put into the hands of a menaging committee, consisting of Henry Greenebaum, President, with the Vice-President and Cashier of the bank, and this Committee had entire control of its affairs until December, 1878; and during all of this year, as appears from the testimony, Henry Greenebaum was really the managing man and controlled the assets of the bank, and it was during this time that the assets of the bank shrunk from what he said was 80 or 90 per cent of its par value to nearly nothing. In one instance the testimony of Mr. Flower is, that the bank lost \$20,000, and that Henry Greenebaum got the money. The overdrafts of persons doing business with the bank were allowed to run up sometimes to nearly \$100,000, for which there was no security, and in addition to this memorandums or slips of paper, made by Henry Greenebaum, amounting to \$15,000, were counted as cash.

Greenebaum, amounting to \$15,000, were counted as cash.

THE WHOLE SECRET
of the trouble with the German National Bank of Chicago, as disclosed by testimony, has arisen from the fact that the Directors, whose sworn duty it was to watch over and guard the interests of the stockholders and creditors of the bank, have utterly failed to attend to their duty, but have allowed one or two men to manage its affairs and handle its funds as they saw proper; and if the creditors of a National bank have not the right of action at common law or in equity against the Board of Directors, who, by wrong action or neglect of duty, cause a loss to stockholders or creditors, then the law should be so changed as to give that remedy. As an evidence that there was gross negligence on the part of those whose sworn duty it was to see that the bank was conducted according to law, if, indeed, it did not amount to criminal wrong, your Committee call attention to the fact that on the 6th of December, 1877, the books of the bank did not show any overdrafts, while a balance-sheet or statement of affairs of the bank on the same day showed an overdraft of \$92,022. The grounds for

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1880.

is not in the city, and his opinion of the criticisms upon his course contained in the report of the Banking and Currency Committee on the German National Bank cannot be ascertained. Mr. Knox watched the progress of the investigation, however, and it is very evident that he will take issue with the Committee that his management of the affairs of

WASHBURN-DONNELLY.

WASHBURN—DONNELLY.

THE FORMER TO BE UNSEATED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. II.—The people of Minnesota will doubtless be greatly surprised to learn that the Democratic majority of the Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Elections, to which was referred the contested case of Ignatius Donnelly against W. D. Washburn, of the Minnespolis District, has decided to report to the whole Committee in favor of unseating Washburn and of seating Ponnelly, on the charge of bribery on behalf of Washburn at the election. The people of Minnesota and of the country, and the fair-minded men even in the Democratic party in Congress, will be more surprised to learn that the Democratic majority of this Sub-Committee is already engaged in preparing a draft of a report paring a draft of a report

although there has never yet been a meeting of the Sub-Committee proper at which the Repub-lican members of the Committee were present to consider the case, except to hear arguments. At least, the Republican members of the Sub-Committee do not know that the case has ever Committee do not know that the case has ever been considered for action in Sub-Committee. Yet it is a fact, which Representatives Manning of Mississippi, Armfield of North Carolina, and Belzhoover of Pennsylvania will scarcely question, that the three gentlemen named have decided to report in favor of unseating Washburn and of seating Donnelly. Unless the three gentlemen change their minds, there will never have been a more conspicuous instance of partisan action in the history of American politics.

NO INTELLIGENT DEMOCRAT in Washburn's district for a moment supposed that the claim of Donnelly, that he was elected to Congress, was anything more than a piece of trumpery devised either to give Donnelly some

to Congress, was anything more than a piece of trumpery devised either to give Donnelly some additional notoriety or to help defray his expenses for the winter in Washington. Least of all are the people of Washburn's district prepared to believe that even a Democratic subcommittee of Congress would report that the majority of more than 3,000 honestly east for Washburn was secured by bribery on the part of Washburn or his agents. Such, however, is the fact.

IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN whether the Democratic majority of the whole Committee will indorse this action of its Sub-Committee and take still another step toward stealing the Presidency in case there should be no election by the people. The unseating of Washburn and the seating of Donnelly, in the event of a contest for the Presidency in the House, would deprive the State of Minnesota of the vote of its Republican majority. Washburn House, would deprive the State of Minnesota of the vote of its Republican majority. Washburn has been unwilling to believe that any such action could be taken, and it seems so utterly incomprehensible and indefensible that he can scarcely believe it now. But it is a fact. The only question in doubt about it is, first, whether the action of the Sub-Committee will be approved by the full Committee; and, second, whether, if so, the full Committee will report to the House until after the Presidential election. It seems,

to hold the cases of McCabe against Orth and of Donnelly against Washburn in reserve for use in any contingency which may happen after next November.

140,460,200 11,507,558

Note—Although the above table, from 1850 to 1878, of production in pounds, varies somewhat from the tables of Messrs. Champonier and Boucherou in the "Statistical Abstract of the United States," it is considered on the wield

The Minnesota delegation now stands two Republicans and one Democrat. Should Washburn be rejected and Donnelly seated, it would stand two Democrats and one Republican. This would give the vote of the State, which has 20,000 Republican majority, for a Democratic President in the event of the failure of the Electoral College to elect. It is manifest that the deep purpose of the Democracy, which was revealed in the attempt to steal the State of Maine, is again disclosed in this effort to rob the people of Minnesota of their rights.

IT IS NOT THE INTENTION of the Sub-Committee to make a report in

of the Sub-Committee to make a report in writing, but each member will submit his views orally to the whole Committee. Such a report might not be a pleasant campaign document in possession of the Republicans. A Democratic member of the Sub-Committee characterized the case as a very difficult and perplexing one, and hoped that the action of the Committee would commend itself to the lovers of good government and fair dealing throughout the country. It is ascertained that it is proposed to reject 1,700 votes of Washburne's 3,612 majority by throwing out the entire poll of Minneapolis.

THE PONCAS.

\* TESTIMONY REFORE A COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—The Special Senate Committee of which Gov. Kirkwood is Chairman began this morning the examination of Standing Bear, the Ponca Chief, with regard of Standing Bear, the Ponca Chief, with regard to the hardships suffered by his people in conse-quence of their enforced removal to the Indian Territory. Mr. Bear, as he was casually denom-inated by the Chairman, was accompanied by Bright Eyes and her brother; Mr. Tibbles; Mr. William H. Lincoln, of Boston; and Mr. W. P. Anderson, of New York. The three latter are Anderson, of New York. The three latter are officials of the Society which has taken in charge the collection of money to prosecute the claims of the Poncas in the courts. The examination was conducted by Senator Dawes, Bright Eyes, with the occasional assistance of her brother, acting as interpreter. Some difficulty was experienced in making the Ponca Chief comprehend some of the questions addressed to him, especially those involving dates or the lapse of time, these being subjects upon which the aboriginal's ideas are very much confused. He was, however, much in earnest, and strong and passionate in his replies. When he did comprehend the questions he gesticulated with his arms and fingers most vigorously at times. He spoke directly to Senator Dawes, and SEEMED TO BE STRUGGLING

and leave. Standing Bear and his brother opposed and advocated a refusal, whereupon they
were put it jail. During their incarceration the
Agents secured the removal of the half-breeds,
and finally of the Poneas themselves. A. this
point in the narrative the Committee adjourned.
The voluminous papers on file in the Indian Office in regard to the Ponea case have been copied and filed with the Chairman of the Committee. They contain nothing which has not
already been made public. The appearance of
Standing Bear before a Congressional Committee to-day is believed to be the first instance
since 1778 in which an uncivilized Indian has had
ah opportunity of appearing before a Committee of Congress. In 1778 a Delaware Chief went
before a Committee of the Continental Congress
and asked that measures might be taken to ed-

THE SUGAR TARIFF.

THE SUGAR TARIFF.

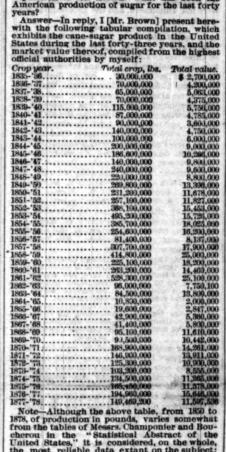
ARGUMENTS REFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—Henry A. Brown, of Massachusetts, ex-Special Treasury-Agent, who testified before the Committee of Ways and Means in behalf of American consumers of sugar and home-productive sugar-industries, and threw new light upon the subject,—having been requested by the Committee, and by members thereof, to furnish important data to the committee for publication with his statements to the committee,—has prepared, tabulated, and explained further information and evidence relative to the sugar question, and handed the same to the Committee of Ways and Means as requested, also to be published for their information.

Mr. Brown says that his searching investigations of the sugar question are the outgrowth
of well-known investigations of customs-business, of which he has thorough knowledge.
With every known facility for obtaining information, he has also conferred freely with all
factions of sugar-men, thoroughly examined
the most extensive sugar-reflueries, and been
constantly aided by analyses of hundreds of
cargoes of imported sugars. Mr. Brown says he
has only unfolded the question as yet.

Among other, the following important data
have been furnished the Committee of Ways
and Means by Mr. Brown:
Question to Mr. Brown:
Question to Mr. Brown:
American production of sugar for the last forty
years? Mr. Brown says that his searching investiga-



cherou in the "Statistical Abstract of the United States," it is considered, on the whole, the most reliable data extant on the subject; and it is believed that the differences apparent between the various authorities consist of different estimates of the number of pounds of sugar per hogshead. Messrs. Champonier and Boucherou estimate an average of 1.150 pounds per hogshead; other authorities estimate 1.200 pounds per hogshead; other authorities estimate 1.200 pounds per hogshead; while the fact is, that hogsheads vary in weight from 1,150 to 1,200 pounds,—some even estimate 1,300 pounds to the hogshead; hence the above table is approximately accurate. The value is computed by using the average prices current in each year.

Question to Mr. Brown—What are the statistics of the different grades of sugar imported from the Hawaiian Islands before the treaty?

Answer—In reply, I [Mr. Brown] present the following tabular exhibit, which substantially indicates the quality and quantity of Hawaiian sugars imported prior to the treaty. The actual grades of sugar imported from Hawaii in 1874, 1875, and 1876 are not officially stated, except on invoice-entries, but are readily approximated by comparing market-values with quantities imported in those years:

SUGAR IMPORTED FROM HAWAIT IN THE FISCAL YEARS 1863 AND 1874, 1875, 1876.

Sugars not above 12 D. S.... 12,822,159

\$578,752

Above 15, not above No. 20... 27,061

Average grade 7 to 10 D. S. 18,241,142

\$955,069

Average grade 7 to 10 D. S. 18,241,142 \$958,960

HAWAII SUGARS IMPORTED.

Quantity, lbs. Valued. Quality,
1874. 13,575,674 940,788 No. 7 to 10 D. S.
1875. 17,888,000 98,878 No. 7 to 10 D. S.
1876. 20,978,374 1,051,987 No. 7 to 10 D. S.
Question to Mr. Brown—What are the qualities of sugars now imported from the Hawaiian Islands?

Answer—In record 1 Average grade 7 to 10 D. S. 18,241,142 \$956,960

publicans, and, the Senate rejected all of them, that the President may make a new deal. Senatorial courtesy is thus again vip-dicated. The two Democratic Senators from Ohio had their way, and every selection made by the President in his own State is rejected.

SIMMONS' CASE

The much-talked-of nomination of Simmons, of Georgia, was not reached. Senator Ben Hill says that Alex Stephens joined him in supporting Simmons, notwithstanding his foolish letter on the dead issue of secession. The Senator says that the Democratic san't afford to reject Simmons. If they do it will be asserted by the Republicans that a Democratic Senate, led by Southern Brigadiers, rejected a man because he asserted his belief that secession was treason.

SCHENCK'S NOMINATION.

SCHENCK'S NOMINATION.

The nomination of Lieut. Schenck, nephew of Gen. Robert Schenck, for Quartermaster in the Marine Corps has been reported adversely by the Senate Committee, on the ground that this promotion was out of the regular order and obtained by importunity. These reasons are declared by his friends to be without proper foundation.

clared by his friends to be without proper foundation.

SUPERVISORS REJECTED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. II.—The Senate rejected all the nominations of Census Supervisors for the eight census districts of Ohio. This result was reached at the end of a prolonged session of three hours, during which the reasons for the majority's action on these nominations were distinctly stated and their purpose in regard to the remainder of the Supervisors' nominations significantly foreshadowed.

Senator Pendleton, Chairman of the Census Committee, who reported the Ohio nominations adversely, made the opening speech. He explained that the adverse report had no reference to the personal character of the nominees, but was based solely upon the ground that the President, in nominature eight Republicans, and not a single Democrat, to appoint enumerators and supervise the taking of the census in Ohio, had violated the spirit of the Census law and ignored the distinct understanding of both parties in Congress when the biil was passed, that the Supervisors as well as enumerators should be appointed

the distinct understanding of both parties in Congress when the bill was passed, that the Supervisors as well as enumerators should be appointed

IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY APPILIATIONS.

No explicit requirement of this sort had been inserted in regard to Supervisors, as was the case in regard to enumerators, simply because it was considered on all hands to be unnecessary, especially in view of the remark made by the Republicans in the debate that the Democrats could control the confirmations by means of their ascendency in the Senate.

Some showing of non-partisanship had been made in the appointment of Supervisors for some of the States, but in most of them the Democrats have been wholly ignored by the President, and this case of Ohio was a giaring instance of the partisanship of selections, for, although about half the people of Ohio-are Democrats, and the State has two Democratic Senators and eleven Democratic Experience to Appointed one Democratic Supervisor to assist in taking her census.

Mr. Pendleton argued that, in view of the fact that this census will be for ten years the basis for the apportionment of representation in Congress and in the State Legislature, it is of the highest importance not only that the Supervisors shall be personally competent, but that the results of their labors

SHALL BE ABOVE SUSPICION
from any standpoint, political or otherwise.
Senator Thurman also spoke at considerable length in the same general line of argument as his colleague.

Very little dissent was expressed on the Republican side of the Chamber in regard to the correctness of the allegations or the soundness of the claims thus presented, but considerable time was consumed in discussing a suggestion made by Senator Edmunds in some extended remarks (which was warmly supported also by several other Republicans), to the effect that the better and fairer way for the Democrats to attain their purpose would be to confirm such proportion of the total number of appointments as they deemed proper, and then reject the less-deserving remainder, thus leaving vacancies to be filled hereafter by persons acceptable to them.

The reply to this was that the majority could not intelligently make the proposed selection, their objections being to nominees collectively and not individually, and that the President should himself revise his list.

A vote was then taken on the first three or four of the Ohio nominations seriatin, and they were

the Ohio nominations were then rejected to-gether.

The debate was conducted in good temper and with good feeling throughout, and is reported to have been enlivened with a number of passages of humorous comment and witty repartee.

of humorous comment and witty repartee.

REJECTED.

The following nominations for Census Supervisors were rejected: Charles D. Campbell, First District, Ohio; John Henry Thomas, Second; William H. McDowell, Third; Henry A. Towne, Fourth; Albert G. Byers, Fifth; Moses M. Hobart, Sixth; William A. Hunt, Seventh; Joshua W. Stanley, Eighth.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

tions:
To be Supervisors of Census—Kansas, First
District, T. Dwight Dutcher: Second, David J.
Evans; Third, Charles M. Kellogg. New Mexico,
Abraham, S. Hovt. Washington Territory,
Frederick W. Sparling. Wyoming, Homer Mer-Postmaster—Port Huron, Mich., William G. Hartruff.

Hartruff.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day nominated George Baldery to be Register of the Land-Office at New Orleans; William M. Burwell to be Receiver of Public Moneys at New Orleans; Charles G. Belknap to be Indian Agent at the Tule River Agency, California; and William Whiting, of Illinois, to be Indian Agent at the Ponca Agency, Indian Territory.

Postmasters—Edgar A. Brodhead, at Kittaning, Pa.; John Scott, Brookville, Pa.; and James M. Beardsley, Rock Island, Ill.

IN THE HOUSE.

UNITED STATES COURTS, AND THE RULES.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. II.—The day in the House was without interesting incident. The morning hour was consumed by the further discussion of the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee relating to the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Courts and the removal of causes from State Courts thereto. Judge New, of Indiana, made an able and lawyer-like speech in favor of the bill, which was listened to with attention by the legal gentlemen of the House. Mr. Barber, of Chicago, commenced a set speech in opposition to the bill, which he was unable to finish on account of the expiration of the morning hour. He took the ground that the bill discriminates in favor of the creditor as against the debtor class. After the expiration of the morning hour the everlasting discussion of the rules was resumed and continued until 5 o'clock. There was but one attempt to break down the Committee on Appropriations, and that was the amendment proposed by Mr. Shallenberger, of Pennsylvania, to Rule 11, which provided

THAT ALL COMMITTEES

having charge of subjects requiring appropriations of money should be empowered to appro-IN THE HOUSE.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE EXODUS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—The Senate Exc-

from Kenston, N. C., was called, and corroborated the testimony of previous witnesses regarding the good treatment of the colored people by the whites in North Carolina, and stated that white Republicans generally in his county (Lenoir) are opposed to the exodus of the blacks.

J. H. HOSSELL.

(Lenoir) are opposed to the exodus of the blacks.

J. H. RUSSELL,
an undertaker from Indianapolis, testified that up to Jan. 28, or within a period of two months, there had been interred at the expense of the county in which the City of Indianapolis is located from twenty-five to thirty men, women, and children from among the colored emigrants who had arrived at Indianapolis from North Carolina. They were all buried as paupers at an average expense to the county of \$5.15.

From reports brought to him by men in his employ, and from his own observation, he could say there was great destitution among the emigrants in Indianapolis. He mentioned

AN EXTREME CARE that he saw himself, having visited a house to attend to the burial of one of the children where a family of nine lived in a small aut, having but two rooms, and where there was no furniture and nothing for a bed but a pile of straw and a bianket. He thought it a shame and outrage both on the emigrants and people of Indiana to bring these poor, destitute people to that State. He believed the people of Indiana generally were opposed to it, but thought some leading Republicans were assisting the movement for political purposes.

JAMES E. BAKER,

would be to confirm such proportion of the total number of appointments as they deemed proper, and then reject the less-deserving remainder, thus leaving vacancies to be filled here after by persons acceptable to them.

The reply to this was that the majority could not intelligently make the proposed selection, their objections being to nominees collectively and not individually, and that the President should himself revise his list.

A vote was then taken on the first three or four of the Ohio nominations seriatim, and they were

SUCCESSIVELY REJECTED by a division of the Senate on strict party lines, except that Hill, of Georgia, voted with the Republicans on one or two of them, and subsequently withheld his vote. The remainder of the the close Congressional Districts. While it is rather expensive, it is cheaper for the party than to be compelled to buy votes on the day of election, as we have always had to do.

"I asked him if he was in a position to know their objection party had taken my advice six years ago they would have set the movement of not and brought them here long ago. We intend to bring 8,000 of the May of the city, in which Byers said: "There chants of the city, in which Byers said: "There chants of the city, in which Byers said: "There chants of the city, in which Byers said: "There chants of the city, in which Byers said: "There chants of the city, in which Byers said: "There chants of the city, in which Byers said: "There chants of the city, in which Byers said: "There chants of the city, in which Byers said: "There chants of the city, in which Byers said: "There chants of the city, in which Byers said: "There chants of the city, in which Byers said: "There chants of the city, in which Byers said: "There chants of colored men to indigulating the fact, Ray, that the exodus movement of colored men to indigulating the fact, Ray, that the cardia show in the first three and the movement of colored men to indigulating the fact, Ray, that the exodus movement of colored men to indigulating the fact,

THE MORTON CASE.

THE MORTON CASE.

ITS REAL RISTORY.

Correspondence Cleveland Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—"The Senate, in executive seasion, rejected the nomination of John M. Morton as Collector of Internal Revenue for the San Francisco District," is the laconic statement that most all readers of the newspapers in this country read yesterday morning, and, as they read it, gave it no further thought or notice. But did the real history of the case appear to their eyes, it might, perhaps, give them considerable surprise to learn that this matter of John Morton's confirmation in the Senate has been one of intense personality and embarrassment during the last six weeks, both to the President and to the Senate.

Mr. John M. Morton is the oldest son of the late Senator, about 37 years old, of preposessing personal appearance and very modest and diffident is his speech. He is at present United States Consul at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, to which position he was assigned last spring and confirmed by the Senate. Mrs. Morton, his mother, has a peculiar nervous dread of the water, and does not like the idea of her son being exposed to the dangers of sea-journeying between California and the Sandwich Islands. She finally became so morbid over the matter that she made a personal and tearful appeal to a Government office in California, where she could go and live with him. The President, in the kindness of his heart, was willing, and as the term of the present Collector of Internal Revenue of the San Francisco District is soon to expire, he offered to give it to her son. The position is worth \$7,000 per annum. Mrs. Morton gladly sceepted, and John's name was sent in to the Senate.

Well, it seems that on account of John Morton gladly sceepted, and John's name was sent in to the Senate. expire, he offered to give it to nor son. Inspection is worth \$7,000 per annum. Mrs. Morton gladly accepted, and John's name was sens in to the Senate.

Well, it seems that on account of John Morton's diffidence and retieence, he is an almost entire stranger to the California delegation, both parties, and they resented what they thought a senseless act on the part of the President, who, in defiance of their united wisnes, had sent in the name of an entire stranger to them for the most important Federal office on the Pacific Coast. They stirred around and searched John's record, upon which they declared that he was incligible, having no residence or vote in California; that he was registered as a citizen of the District of Columbia up to the date of his appointment to Honolulu; and that a citizen of the State itself should be selected. To this appeal the President was disposed to listen, but Mrs. Morton counteracted the sentiment, and the fight was transferred to the Senate, and eagin the President was notified that he should save John the mortification of being formally rejected by the Senate, and again the President was notified that he should save John the mortification of being formally rejected by the Senate, and again the mother prevented this action of the President. Then the question was settled by a vote of forty-two avainst ten for Morton. This unhappy wrangle might have been spared to all parties by the expenditure of a trifle of good sense by the active promoters of Mr. Morton's interests.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.
Interior Department furnishes the inforto-day that in the last forty-six years,
sovers the chire period of the existence
dice of Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
ave been twenty Indian Commissioners,
average term of little more than two
such, and, with few exceptions, every
sioner left the office with a stain upon
sector.

Mississippi filver Commission appointed the President under the provisions of the law ast June are in the city, and had a meeting lay to receive the report of a Sub-Committee, the file adopted by the full Commission, be presented to Congress as the result he work of the Commission during the year xamination of the Mississippi filver with a we to its improvement. The substance and crait scope of the report of this Sub-Commithas not been made public, and, for some son, even the Louisiana Congressmen do not it to give out any information concernit, but it is known that a system narrowing the channel of the river rever the banks have been washed away be a principal feature of the plan to be remended. The Sub-Committee is composed of a Gilmore, of the army; Capt. Eads, of jetty e; Prof. Mitchell, of the Naval Observatory; Gen. Harrison, of Indiana. It is not unly that the report will have a good deal of the file and the record will have a good deal of the file and the sub-commission will hold ther meeting to morrow, when it is expected to some action will be had.

The Senate Naval Affairs Committee recommend the rejection of the nomination of Lieut. In the Marine Corps, on the ground that is an act of unwarranted favoritism, as it process to "jump" thirty or thirty-five senior moors.

ses to "jump" thirty or thirty-five senior cors.

BIDS ACCRIPED.

Secretary Sherman telegraphed the Assistant easurer at New York to accept all offers of sited States bonds at the following rates: 8s 1880 at 103% and under; 6s of 1881 at 103% and der, and 5s at 103% and under; 6s of 1881 at 105% and der, and 5s at 103% and under.

A BIT OF SCANDAL.

Dupatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—The attempt to she up a scandal here in which the names of weral Senators and members have figured, parcularly one from the South and one from the fest, is about to lead to a departmental investition. It is alleged that these amorous legistors secured the appointment of their procurs in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, and this miserable reature, at their demands, has made it her estinces to entice the women of this and other estinces to entice the women of this and other estinces to entice the women of the residence, there they were supplied with wine and deauched by her employers. The victims of these longressional worthies are now said to be in a condition to make a full expose of the whole sattler? As soon as it is ascertained by the Desartment that the information is beyond question, no doubt the names of all parties innitiated, Both men and women, will be given to be public. It is expected, although neither louise of Congress has ever attempted to regulate the morals of its members, that, if these amors are sustained, it will be impossible to wood taking action in the promises.

THE BECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. II.—Mr. Cockrell, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the bill granting a pension to the widow of the late Gen. Custer. At the request of Mr. Febry it was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Garland, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to amend Sec. 5,352 of the Revised Statutes in reference to bigamy and polygamy. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Randolph moved to take up the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter. Mr. Logan desired that when the bill should be taken up it might be outside the morning hour, so that discussion would not be broken up by the expiration of the hour. Mr. Randolph then asked that the bill be made the special order for Monday next after the morning hour. Agreed to.

The resolution offered by Mr. Eaton Dec. 4, requesting the President to transmit copies of all correspondence with foreign Governments or their representatives in relation to the inter-occanic canal, was passed.

The bill directing the Postmaster-General to readjust the salaries of certain Postmasters, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 8 of the act of June 12, 1803, was passed.

The Vice-President laid before the Sonate a letter from the Secretary of War recommending an appropriation of \$30,000 for the construction of promanent brick buildings for quarters for roops at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Mr. Hill Colorado, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a worth bill for the recidimation of arid and waste lands. Placed on the calendar.

recinimation of arid and waste lands. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill for the erection of a public building at Denver.

Mr. Logan, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported with amendments a bill for the relief of the Wennebago Indians in Wisconsin, and to aid them to obtain a subsistence by agricultural pursuits, and to promote their civilization. Placed on the calendar.

The morning hour expiring, consideration was resumed of the bill authorizing the ascertainment of the amount of land located on military warrants, etc., and Mr. Edmunds continued his remarks thereon.

from the Government was at once paid out on improvements, or whether it wout into the Treasury and other money was used for improvements, was immaterial. This money formed but a small part of the money expended by the States on internal improvements. He showed that in 1855 the former policy regarding the 5 per centum was abandoned, and instead of 2 per centum being expended by the General Government and 3 per centum by the State Government, Congress provided for the payment of the whole 5 per cent to the State, and included the Indian reservations as "sales" in ex-

Mr. Price submitted the report of the Committee on Banking and Currency upon the affairs of the German National Bank of Chicago. It states that the testimony taken demonstrates that a great irregularity had been produced. So far as the Controller of Currency and Receiver were concerned, the testimony indicated a disposition on their part to protect the stockholders and creditors. In the opinion of the Committee, the principal cause of failure was that the Directors utterly failed in their duty. The Committee recommends that the National-Bank act be amended so as to hold all Directors to a strict accountability, and provide that the stockholders, whose duty it is to elect Directors, shall in no case be relieved from their personal responsibility to the creditors of the hank until they have paid not only the amount of stock held by them, but also an additional sum equal to said stock. The report was ordered printed and laid on the table.

Mr. Warner, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Mensures, reported back a bill amending Sec. 3,564 of the Revised Statutes. Ordered printed, and recommitted. It provides that Sec. 3,564 shall be amended to read as follows: "The value of foreign coin as expressed in money of account of the United States shall be be that of the pure metal of such coins of standard weight, as compared with the pure metal in the standard coins of the United States, and the values of gold and silver coins of the various nations of the world known to our commerce shall be ascertained by assays to be made from time to time under direction of the United States, and the values of gold and silver coins of the Varies and be embraced in his annual report to Congress."

Consideration was then resumed of the Courtemonval bill, but the bill went over without action, and the House went into Committee of the Whole upon the revision of the rules.

The Committee on the improvement of the Mississippi Levees failed to obtain jurisdiction should be over the leves of the Mississippi. So the Committee on Conder

move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering bills raising revenue or general appropriation bills. Adopted.

The Committee then rose.

Mr. Whitthorne introduced a bill providing for a commission for the examination of the existing and proposed rules for preventing collisions on water, and for framing such rules as shall be in consonance with and in furtherance of the interests of international law.

Mr. King, Chairman of the Committee on Interoceanic Canal, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish the House, for the use of the Committee on Interoceanic Canal, such statistics as may be in the Department on the following subjects: First, the amount of shipping between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United Stakes, and the amount and kind of cargoes from the coasts of the Pacific Ocean. Second, entries and clearances at the Port of San Francisco for the last fiscal year, and the amount and kind of cargoes and ports to and from which they are carried. Third, the amount of transportation across the isthmus and generally its ports of destination and original shipment. Fourth, the average duration of voyages around the Horn, between San Francisco and New York.

Adjourned.

AID FOR IRELAND.

TORONTO'S METHOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

TORONTO, Feb. 11.—The Rev. D. J. McDonnell, a well-known Presbyterian clergyman, made the following suggestion in reference to collecting subscriptions for the distressed in Ireland:

"If the ministers of the various churches, Protestant and Roman Catholic, will bring the matter before their congregations next Sunday or the Sunday after, and if subscription-lists are opened in the churches at the close of the service, merning and evening, I venture to say that large amounts will be realized in a shorter time, and with less trouble, than in any other way."

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. II.—A largely attended meeting was held at the Board of Trade Hall to-night for the purpose of taking steps to raise money to assist in the relief of the starving people of Ireland. A permanent organization was effected, and a large committee was appointed to wait upon the citizens for the purpose of obtaining subscriptons. Before the meeting adjourned \$1,500 was subscribed. A cargo of corn will be raised to-morrow and shipped direct to Ireland. MONTREAL'S RESPONSE.

MONTREAL, Feb. II.—The Mayor has omerally offered a subscribtion-list for the relief of the Irish distress, in connection with the Duchess of Morlborough fund. The Irish-Protestant Benevolent Society has also a fund. Mr. Parnell will visit this city on the 8th and 9th of March. The address of welcome to him has been drafted, and submitted to the Mayor for approval; but it is generally understood that that official will decline to present it.

GALESBURG SYMPATHY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 11.—There was a large meeting at the Academy of Music this evening in the interest of the distressed people of Ireland. The call was signed by a large number of prominent citizens. The meeting was addressed by Mayor Greenleaf, Col. Clark E. Carr, the Hon. H. R. Sanderson, and others. A considerable sum of money was raised.

FROM AROUND GALENA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Feb. II.—The combined contributions of the Galena, Apple River, Benton, and Sinsinawa Mound Catholic Churches, for the re-lief of the distressed in Ireland, amounted to \$800, a part of which sum was forwarded yester-day direct to parish priests in the most needy districts in that country.

AT PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—The theatrical managers have appointed a committee to arrange a special performance, the proceeds to go to the famine sufferers in Ireland.

SIOUX CITY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
Stoux Cirr, Feb. 11.—The Irish Relief Fund Committee of this place have raised \$1,078 for the Parnell Land League, and will forward it

AMERICA'S CONTRIBUTIONS. New York World, Feb. 28.

Down to the present moment the contributions made in this country for the relief of Irish distress as nearly as possible equal the reported amount of the Duchess of Mariborough's Fund.

amount of the Duchess of Mariborough's Fund.
They are as follows:
Jan. 31—By Drexel, Morgan & Co. (Parnell's Irish Famine Relief Fund).

Feb. 7—By J. J. W. O'Donoghue (Parnell's Irish Famine Relief Fund).

Feb. 8—By the Fermanagh Fund (J. & C. Johnston).

Feb. 8—By Hy L. Hoguet (Irish Relief Committee).

Feb. 9—By Eugene Kelly & Co. (2,935.89)
Feb. 9—By New York Herald (estimate).

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
LONDON, Feb. 11.—Arrived, Elysia, Ethiopia,
Lepanto, Somerset, and Rhiwindda, from New
York. York.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. II.—Afrived, Olympus, from Boston,
New York, Feb. II.—Arrived, Devonia, from PRESIDENTIAL

A Meeting in New York Last Night in Sherman's Interest.

Another at Buffalo for the Inauguration of a Grant Furor.

General Outlook of the Situation in the Empire State.

Considerable Interest Felt in the Forthcoming Convention at Utica.

Blaine's Friends Counsel the Policy of Organisation Against Competitors,

and that His Name Shall Not Be Dependent Upon Any Other.

New York German Republicans to Antagonize Any Third-Term Project.

NEW YORK. A SHERMAN FELLER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, Feb. 11.—Some of the business men of this city met at Delmonico's this evening in the interest of John Sherman for the Presidency. Among the gentlemen present were Mr. William H. Guion, of the firm of Williams & Guion; Mr. Samuel A. Haines, of Carbon & Haines, or maission, hardware Williams & Guion; Mr. Samuel A. Haines, of Graham & Haines, commission hardware merchants, No.113Chambers street; Gen. Charles K. Graham; Mr. Ripley Ropes, of Brooklyn; and about twenty others. The purpose of the gathering was an informal social meeting at which the question of the Presidency was discussed in a general way, and expression of opinion solicited in regard to the nomination of Mr. Sherman. The conclusions of the meeting were not announced, and the proceedings were

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. II.—During the past two BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. II.—During the past two or three weeks a number of primary gatherings have been held by Republicans interested in the renomination of Gen, Grant to discuss the possibility of forming a Grant Club. This evening a general meeting took place, and the final organization of such a club was completed, and the following officers, all leading Republicans of the city, and not disappointed or chronic office-seekers, were elected: President, Thomas Farnham; Vice-Presidents—First Assembly District, Elijah R. Saxton; Second Assembly District, Elijah R. Saxton; Second Assembly District, George D. Emerson; Fourth Assembly District, George D. Emerson; Fourth Assembly District, Samuel M. Stewart; Secretary, F. F. Fargo; Treasurer, C. S. Chapin. These gentlemen are urer, C. S. Chapin. These gentlemen are all wealthy citizens. There is one lumber man, all wealthy citizens. There is one lumber man, one whisky distiller, two owners of large fron foundries, one wholesale grocer, one a retired farmer, and two contractors. The following

farmer, and two contractors. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved. That the Republican electors in each town of the County of Erie and each ward of the City of Buffalo be and they are hereby requested to at once proceed to the organization of Grant Clubs in their respective towns and wards, and report to this Central Club.

Resolved, That while this Club expresses as its first choice for the nomination for President Ulysses S. Grant, it piedges its unqualified support to the nominee of the Chicago Convention.

GEN. A. M. BISHOP,

a former resident of Buffalo, and for nearly

a former resident of Bullato, and for hearify twenty years last past a prominent lawyer of Arkansas entertained the Club with an inter-esting address, delineating the condition of things in the South, politically, and showing that the exigency of the times unequivocally points to the almost obsolute necessity for the nomina-tion of Gen. Grant as the next President. No man living could do so much for the country;

tion of Gen, Grant as the next President. No man living could do so much for the country; no man could do so much to break the present Solid South; no man could do so much to restore to the country that fraternal condition of things so desirable between the sections of the United States as could U. S. Grant. From a somewhat general knowledge of the sentiment of the people of the South, the speaker was convinced that Grant was the only man who can be expected to carry any of the Southern States, and he could do it. The colored man, he said, believes in Gen. Grant. The two great names that are familiar to the colored race are Lincoln and Grant. The former they regard as their savior, and Grant as their deliverer and protector from their oppressers, their former masters. No name like that of Grant could inspire these colored men with enthusiam, and with the votes of the colored men three or four of the Southern States could be carried for the Republicanticket. The speaker held his audience for nearity an hour with his recital of events in the South and arguments in favor of the nomination and election of Gen. Grant. The Club intends to have a number of leading promoters of the Chicago Convention.

CALL FOR GREMAN HETUBLICAN CONVENTION AGAINST A THIRD TERM.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—We, German-American Republicans of the State of New York, believing at the present time—when the census of 1880 will forever remove the remotest possibility of a restoration of the remnants of a Southern oligarchy to political power in the Nation: when the success of resumption of specie-payments, commenced Jan. 1, 1879, has advanced material prosperity of all business-men, manufacturers, farmers, and producers; when the credit of the Nation is raised to a premium above par, and when all its obligations are promptly met by the Government; when peace reigns at home and friendly relations are maintained by the United States with all the world—that no excuse or emergency exists that could possibly justify an innovation upon time-honored cust

BLAINE.

BLAINE.

AN ORGANIZATION PROBABLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. II.—There is a possibility that Senator Blaine may authorize his friends to openly organize a Presidential cunvises in opposition to Grant. Ever since the Harrisburg Convention Blaine's friends have insisted that he ought not to make his candidacy dependent upon Grant's determination whether the latter should choose to be a candidate or not, but that he (Blaine) should openly assert himself, and that his only chance for success before the Convention would be to openly take the field as a candidate, and to abandon the policy of waiting events, which he seems hitherto to have adopted. Some of Blaine's friends have said today that, as a result of the conferences which was in opposition to orant. Ever since the Harrisburg Convention Blaine's friends have insisted that he ought not to make his candidate or not, but that he (Blaine) should openly assert himself, and that his only chance for success before the Convention would be to openly take the field as a candidate, and to abandon the policy of waiting events, which he seems filther to the have been hold here during the past week, it is quite possible that he may determine upon a new departure, and may endeavor at least to form an organization to prevent any of the Western States from instructing for Gen. Grant. SHOULD THIS POLICY BE DEFERMINED UPON, it is probable the first effort will be made in Illinois. It cannot be said that Blaine has yet decided on such a course, but the indications are that he will. Blaine's friends are doubtless encreased beer from Pennsylvania. Once have easet is that Gen. Albright, formerly Representative in Congress, who took an active part in the Harrisburg Convention, says that it is very certain the unit rule will not be observed at Chicago, but that there are a number of Pennsylvania men who will vote for Blaine in Chicago in dechance of the unit rule.

THE GRANT MOVEMENT.

DEOF THE INSIDE HISTORY AND ESCIRE MENTS. ENGINEED FOR A ST. SCHORY AND ESTATES MENTS. ENGINEED FOR A ST. Control of the prepared of the latest of convention of least of convention and of the prepared for the prepared for the prepared for the prepared for the early and the consumment of Pennsylvania men who will vote for Blaine in Chicago in dechance of the unit rule.

THE GRANT MOVEMENT.

DEOF THE INSIDE HISTORY AND ESCIRE MENTS. Convention of long in the trace and decided on the state of the latest of convention that it is the politicans with of the prepared for the every certain the unit rule will not be observed by the press favorable to Cameron, by saying that the defeat of Blaine's and for the perpose of ments and the Cameron of least to Cameron, the pressent of the pressure of the pressure of the pressure of the pre

be somewhat rich, with Harrisburg in mind. The way in which the "tricks of politicians" suppressed Grant in that Convention was something painful to behold, and the way the Keystone people "decreed" for him in spite of these tricks was correspondingly impressive. It was only by the shrewdest of shrewd management by one of the shrewdest of shrewd management by one of the shrewdest of politicians that the people in that assembly were prevented from "decreeing "in direct opposition to Gen. Grant, and a mashle fact in this connection is that pointed out by Mr. E. V. Smalley in his letter to the Tribune—viz: that the greatest opposition to Gen. Grant in Pennsylvania came from precisely those counties where Republicanism has the strongest root and where Republican majorities are heaviest.

It is vanity of vanities now to talk of anything like a spontaneous "people's" demand for Gen. Grant. Whatever else may be doubtful regarding the distinguished soldier's candidacy, it is evident that it is like the candidacy of other candidates, having all that they have of scrambling and wire-pulling and intriguing. It may be no worse than other candidacies, but it surely is no better.

If Gen. Grant chooses to enter the race under such circumstances he certainly has a perfect right to do so, and although sound Republicans may question the wisdom of his taking such a course and may oppose his nomination, they by so doing in no manner underestimate his great public services and his just claim upon the respect and affection of his countrymen.

But pray let us have it a fair, open contest, without ill-feeling, and, above all, without cant. The whole substance of the matter is that a number of eminent and popular Republican leaders are striving valiantly for the Chicago nomination, and Gen. Grant is one of them. The people have not "decreed" anything yet, and it is earnestly to be hoped that they will refrain from so doing until they have had the advantage of mature and unprejudiced deliberation. Otherwise their decrees might not be r

BLAINE IN NEW YORK. THONG SENTIMENT IN HIS PAYOR, NOTWITH STANDING THE EDICT OF THE CONKLING MA-

CHINE.

Special to New York Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—A gentleman from Central New York has arrived in Washington with information that he is receiving hundreds of letters from all parts of the State expressing the preferences of Republican voters in regard to Presidential candidates. These letters show that among Republican voters there is a wide division of opinion,—some of them favoring Gen. Grant as first choice, some favoring Mr. Blaine, and others Mr. Sherman. The ng Mr. Blaine, and others Mr. Sherman. Th ajority, however, are for Mr. Blaine, or for ndidates other than Gen. Grant.

majority, bowever, are for Mr. Blaine, or for candidates other than Gen. Grant.

In order to show the general drift of the letters thus far received, I have been permitted to make extracts from about a dozen of them. Taken at random. I might fill a whole page of the Tribune with similar extracts. I give the counties, but not the towns; but I have the original letters before me as I write:

Chautauqua County—"I find the choice of Republicans in this vielnity to be: first, Blaine; second, Sherman; third, Grant. All shades of Republicans are disposed to support the ticket, whatever it may be, except now and then one who will not support Grant.

Ulster County—"As to personal preferences, we have none, wishing to see a good and strong man nominated, either Sherman or Blaine. The young and warm Republicans in this part of the county like Blaine, but the old war-horses incline towards Sherman, and with him we can win. I would say that Grant has been a favorit; but the truth is, he cannot poil the full Republican yote. His boom is over."

St. Lawrence County—"As to who shall be our next President, my own opinion is, that Blaine is the man, and I bedieve he is also the choice of a large majority of the Republicans in this section; but our friends here will support any good Republican who is nominated. The two most objectionable men would be Grant and Conking. I know of several earnest working Republicans who would vote for neither of these men."

Allegany County—"Of the names now before

publicans who would vote for neither of these men."

Allegany County—"Of the names now before the country for our next President, I prefer Secretary Sherman."

Allegany County—"My choice, and that of a large majority of the voters of my town, for President, is Blaine. I think Grant is a better General than President, and to elect Grant would be disastrous to our Constitution."

Chautauqua County—This correspondent sends the names of twenty-one Republicans, representing all the school districts in his town, with a statement of their preferences. Of seventeen of them the first choice is Blaine; two would prefer Sherman to any other; and two have no of them the first choice is Blaine; two would prefer Sherman to any other; and two have no choice. Nine prefer Sherman after Blaine; Grant is the second choice of four; Coukling and Gariled are each the second choice of one; and three will support any good man except Grant. Chautauqua County—"I am utterly opposed to a third term. I am in favor of the nomination of Fenton, Blaine, Sherman, or any other good man who can unite the better elements of the Republican party. I am also in favor of giving the people time enough to consider the question carefully, and am opposed to precipitating the Convention upon them at an early day. I believe the prevailing sentiment of Republicans in this locality is in opposition to a

day. I believe the prevailing sentiment of Republicans in this locality is in opposition to a third term."

Oswego County—"The nominee of the party must be James G. Blaine, of Maine, if success in this locality is of any use to the party."

Albany County—"Last evening I took the expression of opinion in two stores in our village, in the first one there were about twenty persons, some of them Democrats. Of the Republicans there were three Grant men; the remainder were all for Blaine. In the next store there were twolve Republicans, and not one of them would vote for Grant. Blaine was the first choice of all. I tell you the ball is rolling. The fraud in Maine has made a boom for Blaine."

Albany County—"My position gives me an opportunity to understand the situation of political matters in this city, and I am fully satisfied that, outside of the machine, no one wants Grant for a third term. Delegates from this county will be opposed to Grant."

Oswego County—"I should prefer Sherman to Grant, but under existing circumstances I prefer Blaine to either of those named. It is my opinion that Grant could not carry New York State with either Hancock or Seymour on the Democratic ticket. I supported Grant twice earnestly. But Lam not a third-term man. This undue haste in forcing the Convention upon the people so early will create discord. In conversation with various of my neighbors, I find there is a strong feeling against this ring management."

sation with various of my neighbors. I find there is a strong feeling against this ring management."

St. Lawrence County—"I am in favor of an honest expression of the will of the people, and am down on all machine nominations. I am against all third-term candidates. I cannot support Grant on any condition whatever."

These letters sho—conclusively that a large number of the Republicans reached by this method prefer the nomination of Mr. Blaine to that of any other candidate.

While the writers of these letters were not asked or expected to start a "boom" for any candidate, but simply to report the wishes of the Republicans of their several localities, it is only fair to the Conkling and machine Republicans, so called, to say that almost all the correspondents are recognized anti-machine men, and may have given more prominence to views in accord with their own than to those which they do not agree to. In other words, if the report had been made by Conkling men they would probably have found more supporters of Conkling and Grant; but it is hardly possible that the hundreds of correspondents who have made their reports can be entirely mistaken in their estimate of Republican opinion.

There is every reason, therefore, to believe that notwithstanding the unanimity of the State Committee in support of Mr. Conkling, the people of New York State favor the nomination of Senator Blaine or Secretary Sherman. If this is true, and they do not make their wishes known and felt in the primaries and caucuses week after next, it will be their own fault if they are not fairly represented at Chicago. Z. L. W.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SOME OF THE INSIDE HISTORY AND SECRET SPRINGS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST—EMOTIONS WHICH DISTURB MR. TILDEN'S BREAST.

AT HOME.

William C. Goudy, who represents Illinois on the National Democratic Central Committee, having returned from New York supposedly loaded up with political gossip, a TRIBUNK re-porter called on him yesterday, and asked him

ever?"
"Well, enough to convince me that Grant has been hurt by the Pennsylvania movement."
"How?"
"He has disappointed popular expectation.

"How?"

"He has disappointed popular expectation. It was supposed that he was popular with the mass of the people, and would sweep away all opposition; but it has been shown that he is merely an ordinary contestant for the office, having the support of the politicians with the non-partisan element of the Republicans against him. The machine is for him. Instead of the people being for him, as far as the non-partisan element was represented, it was "against him. If that runs through the country, and he is nominated, he will go into the Presidential race under very serious disadvantages."

"With what chances of success?"

"With what chances of success?"

"Doubtful ones. I think, and Democrats generally think, he is the weakest candidate the Republicans can run."

"Who do you think is the strongest?"

"He is a very popular man in his party, and would abouse great enthusiasm, but he will have some opposition, and his public career is open to criticism."

"Now, as to the other side? What do you think of Seymour?"

some opposition, and his public career is open to criticism."
"Now as to the other side? What do you think of Seymour?"
"Democrate severywhere are in favor of Seymour. He would be the candidate beyond question if he would accept the place."
"Has Tilden dropped out entirely?"
"I don't know. He is making no exertions. He is not a candidate, or he has abandoned his efforts,—at least is making none."
"Are his friends doing nothing?"
"Not that I can perceive."
"Is he generally considered out of the race?"
"Yes, I think he is for himself, but with a great deal of reserve power in controlling the action of the Convention."
"Is no other Democrat as popular as Seymour?"
"No."

mour?"
"No."
"What do you think of the combination Seymour and Voorhees?"
"I never heard it suggested before. It is ri-

"Wouldn't the hard and that kind of soft adhere?"

"We can find better material for the soft side than Yoorhees."

"What combination have you heard of?"

"Seymour and McDonald."

"Is there much agoing in the political line in New York now?"

"No, very little. It is quiet there."

Mr. Goudy was questioned regarding the holding of the Democratic Convention in Chicago, but would say nothing but that the prospect looked good.

The Committees appointed to solicit funds to secure the holding of the Democratic National Convention in this city are getting along nicely. The amount to be raised was fixed at \$10,000, and ex-sherif Kern, Chairman of the Committee on Restaurants and Hotels, reports subscriptions for one day amounting to about \$4,000. He says, from a monetary standpoint, that there will be no trouble whatever, and from the advices he has, he is hopeful that Chicago will be selected.

BLAINE AND J. V. PARWELL.

The Journal of yesterday contained the following in its special dispatch from Washington:

BLAINE AND J. V. PARWELL.

The Journal of yesterday contained the following in its special dispatch from Washington:

"John V. Farwell, of Chicago, has sent word to Senator Blaine that he can secure the Illinois delegation at Chicago, and that State will not cast its vote for Grant if a proper effort is made by Blaine's friends. A prominent filinois Republican said to-day that Farwell had a representative here now, trying to arrange with Blaine for the vote of Illinois to the Chicago Convention, and that Farwell wants to control the patronage of the State if Blaine is nominated and elected."

regarding the bolinical to the work of the bimetallic standard, believing that the business of the country could not be done on imply a gold basis.

Inquiry was made for Charles B. Farwell, but he could not be seen, as he is at present in New

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, MINNESOTA, AND MICHIGAN. SHERMAN AND THE CABINET.

\* Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11,—Secretary Sherman has not succeeded in securing the support of the Cabinet. Judge Key is an outspoken advocate of the nomination of Grant, and does not hesitate publicly and privately to express the opinion that Grant should be nominated and

not hesitate publicly and privately to express the opinion that Grant should be nominated and can carry the country.

Dispatch to Cincinnali Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—Dispatches from Washington Territory announce that Thomas T. Minor and Thomas Brents have been elected delegates to the Chicago Convention. Mr. Brents is a Delegate in Congress from Washington Territory, and he and his colleague are Blaine men through thick and thin. This makes the column of delegates, as far as chosen, stand: Grant—Pennsylvania, 58; District of Columbia, 1. Biaine—District of Columbia, 1; Washington Territory, 2. Sherman—North Carolina, 4.

Two gentlemen of prominence have just arrived here from Minnesota. One is the editor of of a leading paper there, and the other is an ex-Congressman. One is a Sherman man and the other is for Blaine. Both of them say that had the Minnesota Convention been held three weeks age it would have been unanimous for Grant, but the Grant feeling is rapidly subsiding, and they agree that it is now very probable that Blaine will get the ten votes that Minnesota will cast in the Caleago Convention.

Two members of the Michigan Legislature are here. Neither is willing to venture a prediction as to how the State will go; they say that all three of the candidates have influential backing. They both agree that it is improbable that the Michigan delegation will go to Chicago instructed, but that each man will vote according to his own preferences, as was the case at Cincinnati. They say that it is not possible to get a Convention in Michigan that will indorse either Grant, Sherman, or Blane; that amajority would yote against a resolution indorsing either; that it would be easier to get instructions for Washburne than for either of the three. Grant, Sherman, and Blaine are each liable to get votes from Michigan, but in case that neither is nominated on an early ballot it is probable that a movement will be made in this delegation to bring Washburne out.

WILLIAM R. MORRISON, OF ILLINOIS.

Corresp

WILLIAM R. MORRISON, OF ILLINOIS.

Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

WASHINOTOS, D. C., Feb. I.—The Democratis are still groping for a candidate. Within the past few weeks an entirely new man is talked of,—William R. Morrison, of Illinois. He has, beyond question, some very strong points. In the first place he is a Western man, which is an advantage. Next, he is as strong on the hardmoney question as Bayard is. Third, his record is clear on the subsidy question. He has never voted for a subsidy since he has been in Congress, now nearly ten years. His army record is good, he having been a Colonel and wounded, and last, he is a favorit with the Germans,—itself a very important thing in the Northwest. In addition to all these advantages he is a genticman, barring a little peppery language now and then. What a charm it would be to have a gentleman in the White House again. If the growing interest in Morrison does not culminate in making him one of the dark horses then I shall be mistaken.

SALE OF COAL LANDS,

SALE OF COAL LANDS.

SALE OF COAL LANDS.

Special Dispatch to The Obicago Tribune.

Pirtsburg, Pa., Feb. II.—The largest sale of coal land ever made in Western Pennsylvania has just been consummated at Connellsville, Fayetie County. The transaction includes 4,308 acres in Dunbar Township, 250 acres adjoining Uniontown, and 319 acres in Franklin Township, making a total of 7,501 acres, for which a little over \$1,500,000 was paid. Among those most prominently mentioned in the transaction are Judge A. W. Leisenring, of Mauch Chunk: John C. Bullitt, Samuel Dickson, and W. Mullen, of Philadelphia: James Potts, of New York; and Maj. A. B. DeSaulies, Vice-President of the Dunbar Furnace Company. This property lies almost wholly along the Baltimore & Onto and Connellsville. This "boom" is attributed to the unparalleled prosperity of the coke trade.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CHEYENNE, W. T., Feb. 11.—A big sensation was created to-day by the Leader charging Gov.

Hoyt, of Wyoming, with being a libertine and a

POLITICAL.

SPRINGFIELD. Ill., Feb. II.—The meeting of the Chairmen of the Republican County Committees of the State held here to-day proved to be a very tame affair in some respects, and developed little of interest in the way of political information. Whatever may have been the ulterlor purpose of the originators of the meeting, it was not shown in the proceedings. Some of the shrewdest politicians present believe that it was the original intention of those who called the meeting to work up a Grant boom, provided it was found that the sentiment of those present would permit of such a scheme being carried out without much serious opposition. It was evident that a careful count of noses was made this morning, and the fact that after such a canvass there appeared to be a general understanding that nothing should be said about the Presidential or State candidates seems to warrant the statement that it was not deemed safe to attempt to secure an indorsement of Gen. Grant. In fact, bot a few among the politicians present are convinced that Illinois is for Riaine; but the most noticeable feature about this gathering is one that has been conspleuous at all recent meetings of active politicians, viz.: that, considering the near approach of the Convention, there is a wonderful uncertainty as to the preference of the people. It is safe to assert that at the present time there has been nothing like a boom developed on behalf of any Presidential or State candidate. All of the latter were represented at this gathering, many of them being present in person.

The meeting was called to order in the Leland parlors at 2 p. m. by the Hon. Thomas F. Mitchell, of Bioomington, who briefly ex-ILLINOIS.

The meeting was called to order in the Leland parlors at 2 p. m. by the Hon. Thomas F. Mitchell, of Bloomington, who briefly explained its object, whereupon Mr. John Fletcher, of Carthage, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. D. A. Bay, of Springfield, Secretary. On motion, the members of the State Central Committee present were invited to participate in the proceedings, and the roll of counties was then called, thirty-six counties being represented by the Chairmen of their County Committees or by their proxies. Those gentlemen present from counties not formally represented were admitted as delegates to the meeting. The following counties were represented at the meeting: Clark, Clay, Crawford, De Witt, Douglas, Edgar, Fulton, Gallatin, Hancock, Kane, La Salle, Lawrence, Lee, Livingston, I. Logan, Macon, Macoupin, Madison, Mason, McLean, Menard, Morgan, Moultrie, Platt, Pike, Richland, Shelby, St. Clair, and Washington. Adams, Calhoun, Cook, Jasper, Jefferson, Peoria, and Will were represented by proxies.

and Washington.

And Washington.

The object of the meeting was briefly discussed, after which Messrs. Mitchell, Erney, Krietzinger, Lake, and Beatty were appointed to draw up a plan of organization for the counties. While they were out, speeches were made by Gen. Dick Rowett of Carlinville, H. W. Robinson of Fairfield, Senator Munn of Joliet, Capt. Becker of Belleville, and R. B. MacPherson of Pairfield. Becker of Belleville, and R. B. Tuscola.
The Committee's report was considered by sections, and snally adopted in the following sections, and snally adopted in the following sections.

The Committee's report was considered by sections, and finally adopted in the following form:

Your Committee, recognizing that all power should rightfully emanate from the people, recommend that the various Republican County Committees project to have the Republicans of the various townships of their respective counties organized into Heuubilcan Clubs, and that when sufficient townships have been organized into Clubs that County-Club organizations be formed by said Clubs, to act in conjunction with and auxiliary to the County Committee, for the dissemination of Republican information. We recommend, where practicable:

First—That the County Central Committee shall consist of at least one member from each township or voting precinct of the county, and said members may be chosen by the people in the several townships or voting precinct, or indefault thereof may be designated by the delegates to the Convention from said township or voting precinct.

Second—We recommend that the member of the Committee from each town shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Township Committee, and shall have power to call meetings and order primary elections, and be in all things the official representative of the party in his township or voting precinct.

Third—We further recommend that it shall be

sentative of the party in his township or voting precinct.

Third—We further recommend that it shall be the duty of the Chairman in each township to call to his aid such persons as he may deem proper, and to take such steps as may be necessary for a thorough and complete organization of his township or voting precinct by school districts, and make reports from time to time to the Chairman of the County Committee.

The concluding portion of the report was withdrawn, and did not come before the meeting for action. It proposed the organization of a "State Republican Club," to act in conjunction with the State Central Committee, its duties to consist of perfecting a thorough organization of clubs, etc., in the voting precincts of each country.

The Chairman was authorized to cause to be printed and distributed a plan for the organization of local clubs, and also the recommen dations of the meeting in regard to the formation of County Central Committees,

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

of County Central Committees.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

COL. FORT FOR GOVERNOR.

Pontiae Sentinel.

The man who thinks that the feeling in favor of making Col. Greenbury L. Fort the Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois is confined to this district alone, is wide of the mark in his estimate. The press in all parts of the State has spoken of him in the highest terms; and, if he is chosen as the standard-bearer of the party, he will develop a strength that will be surprising even to men well posted in politics. The Peoria Journal says he is "the ablest man in the field" yet spoken of for the position. The State Journal, of Springheld, says that, in the race for Governor, "Cullom is ahead, with Fort a strong second, and Shuman a good third." The Wenona Index of last week states that, at the meeting of the State Grange held in Bloomington two weeks ago, "there was almost a universal expression in favor of Col. Furt for Governor, without regard to politics. One of the attendants at that meeting—a prominent Democrat—said to the Index reporter that." had the nomination been placed at the disposal of the farmers there, it would have been nearly unanimous for Fort." He could carry almost the solid Greenback vote of this State, in spite of the bickerings of a few sore-headed fellows in Livingston County who think they control the Greenback vote. Last spring, when Congress assembled in extra session, the entire Greenback elect him, and it was not done. Col. Fort is a quiet man, a conservative man, but a strong man; and the people of the Prairie State have not to-day a better man for the position of Governor than the Representative in Congress from the Eighth District.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.
The Cook County Democratic Central Committee held an extremely secret session in the clubroom of the Paimer House last evening, with a pretty full attendance. W. J. Hynes occupied the chair, and Joseph Chesterfield Mackin was in his place as Secretary. A great deal of talk was had upon the coming town elections, and Gen. Lieb spoke of the great economy of the present city Administration.

Joseph Chesterfield Mackin offered a resolution requesting the Chair to appoint a committee of five to confer with the Goudy Gommittee and ecoperate with it, and do all they can to get the National Democratic Convention held in Chicago.

A resolution was adopted instructing the County Executive Committee in relation to the coming town elections, and to open an active campaign at once. The two Committees will meet at 11 o'clock this morning in the office of City Clerk Howard at the City-Hall. The Finance Committee reported success in its collection of assessments. Wealth was rolling in, and the prospect is good for the boys this spring. There will be several "bar's" on tap. A canvass of the Committee, of which there were thirty-six members present, showed the following preferences: Tilden, 2: Bayard, 3: Hendricks, 7: Thurman, 4: while David Davis was the second choice of twelve.

The Committee adjourned for three weeks from date.

OBITUARY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. II.—Ex-Mayor Barton died yesterday, aged 70 years.

CINCINNATI, Feb. II.—Dr. William S. Chipley. CINCINNATI, Feb. II.—Dr. William S. Chipley, Superintendent of the Cincinnati Sanitarium at College Hill, died to-day, aged 70. He was for nearly twenty years Superintendent of the Kontucky Asylum for the Insane, and widely known as a medical writer. Dr. O. Everta, late of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, succeeds him at the Sanitarium.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.

ANN Anson, Mich., Feb. II.—Isane H. Bullock, member of the Senior Class of the University, a very bright student, and President of the Student's Lecture Association, died to-day, after several weeks' illness, of indianmation of the lungs. He lived at Kelton, Pa.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. II.—Judge Sheriock Andrews died at his residence in this city to-night, aged 78 years.

CARHART'S TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribunk.
OSHKOSH, Wis., Feb. II.—The trial of the charges against the Rev. Dr. Carhart developed nothing of interest. Supplemental charges and specifications have been introduced, and part of those offered yesterday have been stricken out. The attendance is large.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's-50 cents

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind

BADWAY'S SarsaparillianResolvent

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh sem your bones sound, without caries, and your case plexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION

FALSE AND TRUE

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treaties on List of Diseases Cured by

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolve Chrome Skin assesses, Caries of the Bone, Homors in the Blood, Scrofulous Disease, Bat or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Veneral Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Sait Residents, White Swelling, Scald Head, Utera Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swelling, Soward Masting and Decay of the Body, Pimples as Biotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bader Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism, and Guconsumption, Gravel and Calculous Decomand varieties of the above complaints to whise consumption, Gravel and Calculous Decomand varieties of the above complaints to whise consumption, Gravel and Calculous Decomand varieties of the above complaints to whise consumption, Gravel and Calculous Decomand varieties are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy possesses the curative power over these discases the curative power over these discases the curative power over the foundation, mester by step, surely, from the foundation, mester the injured parts to their sound occution. The wastes of rise Body Au Roomand Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive brilliant have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, Joints, etc., eausing caries of the tax rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions while swellings, varioes veins, etc., the Sarassidius and the virus of the disease from the system and the virus of the disease from the system. If those who are taking these medicines is the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Sphilliandiseases, however slow may be the cure, "the better," and find their general health imposing, their flesh and weight increasing, or my keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure progressing. In these disease the pains of the blood, it will spread and contine to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsan-Rallialian makes the patient "feel beter," every hour you will grow better and is comediant to the current of the all the progress in health, attranents and flesh termine the constitution.

SARSAPARILLIAN makes the OVARIAN TUMORS

RESOLVENT is now so certainly establia what was once considered nimest mirace now a common recognised fact by all Witness the cases of Hanmah P. Rungs, Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. I published in our Almanac for 1879; a for Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edour "False and True."

Space forbids our making paraceurs reto the various cases of chronic diseases; by our SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVERS. I and their friends must consult our writtens where the chief the consult our writers.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY. Only requires minutes, not hours, to relieve pain and oure acute disease.

Radway's Ready Relief, In from one to twenty minutes, never tall to relieve PAIN with one thorough application to matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, crippled, Nervous, Neuraigic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S RHADY RELIES will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congaring of the Lunga, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothaca, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Agac Chila, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summur Conplaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE

Fever and Ague cured for Fifty Cents, Throes not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S FILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY REDIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarries, Dysontery, Colle, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION. All remedial agents capable of destroying libby an overdose should be avoided. Morpalia, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, does at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, it repeated, may aggravate and increase the stiffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radwa's Ready Relief will stop the most carructain pain quicker, without entailing the least disculty in either infant or adult.

The True Relief.

Radway's Ready Relief is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

Perfect Purgative Southing Apertum, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in their Operation.

A TEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOUEL.
Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coaled as sweet gum, purior regulate, purify, eleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costivenesa, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billiounes, Fever, Indiammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscers. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or distributed for fire and property of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscers. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or distribute from Diseases of the digestive organs; Ounstipation, inward Piles, Fuliness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disease of Food, Fuliness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sanking or Futtering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dismoss of Vision, Dots or Webs Before the Sight, Ferrand Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Sudden Fusins in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Fusins in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Fusins in the Fisch.

A few doses of Radway's Fills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price, 35 Uents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True,"

"Radway on Serojula,"
and others relating to different classes of diseases.

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So Werren, cor. Church-st., Neis Fork.

To Information worth thousands will be sunt to you.

Validity of a Com riage Sust

THE COL

Suit to Recover Da ing the

Judge Harlan's Deci

Divorces-No A COMMON-LAW A COMMON-LAY
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JUDGE HARLA.
Opinions were received
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The Judge denied the petit
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Panny Buttrey filed a b a divorce from William ground of cruelty and de ground of cruelty and des Marguerite A. Muir ask William Muir on account Anna Maria Dier was a her husband, William Die her house alone while he i unknown, and now she woofficially that he need not Katie Huckins likewis string no longer hangs of Georxe W. Huckins. She of married happiness whe she announces her intentifudge Jameson yester to Louise R. Holden from on the ground of desertio Judge Barnum yesterde Caroline Otto from Freder of cryelty/

Judge Drummond yes in the foreclosure case o Erie, Evansville & South pany, confirming the sale 31, 1879, by the Master, an He also ordered a distrit court, making provision court, making provision court, making provision of a provision of Judge Rogers is engage of John Klein against his Morris, to recover damage This suit arew out of the the autumn of 1872, and Kris induced his (Klein's) gnost in his house, and rollure, etc., over the floor and the amusement of the Jury sealed their verdict, known until this morning Judge Gary went over tyesteday to try a munifactor is engaged if Allen, Stephens & Co. agman to recover about draft paid by them.

A discharge from banki terday to Joseph Butter.

In the bankruptey case Small, W. E. Wheeler, orders were made for the public autorities.

UNITED STAT The United States yeste ebt to recover \$2,100 of Unitgomenie y Agramon Allan M. Dunn began a C. McMahon, T. K. M ranklin Galbrath.

John W. O'Daniel com-

rillianResolvent FUL RECOGNITION

renic or long-standing Disease is in the healing art; that reasoning rely discerns defect and supplies a stores step by step—by degrees—has been slowly attacked and insidious disease, not only compet but deserves our gratitude, a furnished mankind with that discomplishes this result, and surface complishes this result, and surface, who drag out an existence of e, through long days and long their gratitude. —Medical Months.

com Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Diseases Cured by

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

llar per Bottle.

inutes, not hours, to relieve

Ready Relief. wenty minutes, never fails to one thorough application. No or exeruciating the pain, the d-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, or prostrated with disease WAY'S READY RELIES was.

Ridneys, Inflammation of the ation of the Bowels, Congestion of Throat, Difficult Breathing, Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphfluenza, Headache, Toothache, alism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Bltes, Bruises, Summer Congestes, Bruises, Fains in the abs, are instantly relieved.

AND AGUE. ured for Fifty Cents. There agent in the world that will us, and all other Malarious, phoid, Yellow, and other DWAY'S PILLS) so quick as tenter. When taken according to the course Cramps, Spasms, Sour Nick Headache, Diarrhea, Vind in the Bowels, and all lways carry a bottle of Rad-with them. A few drops in leaness or pains from change tier than French brandy or t.

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se capable of destroying life and be avoided. Morphine, ruies, hyoseiamus, and other loes at certain times, in very the patient during their son. But perhaps the second and aggravate and increase another dose cause death, y for using these uncertain tive remedy like Radway's top the most excruciating it entailing the least different Relief.

The Relief.

telief is the only remedial will instantly stop pain.

GULATING PILLS! Soothing Aperients, Act Always Reliable and their Operation. STITUTE FOE CALOMEL. , elegantly coated with rulate, purify, cleanse, and r the cure of all disorders, Bowels, Kidneys, Blads, Headache, Constipation, on, Dyspepsia, Blilousness, of the Bowels, Piles, and he Internal Viscora. Warrect cure. Purely vegetarcury, minerals, or delete

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WAY'S PILLS will free the
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Cents Per Box.
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ble Urethra," different classes of dis-SE AND TRUE."
to RADWAY & CO., No.
ch-st., New Fork.
rth thousands will be sent Validity of a Common-Law Marriage Sustained.

THE COURTS.

suit to Recover Damages for Playing the Ghost.

Judge Harlan's Decisions-A Batch of Divorces-New Suits.

A COMMON-LAW MARRIAGE.

A curious case, involving a question of common-law marriage, was decided yesterday morning by Judge Tuley. In 1848 Henry Hepworth, a married man, and the complainant, Mary Hepworth, formerly Mary Greenwood, a married woman, and both of Leeds, England, left their families and came to this country together, taking passage in the same ship, but one cabin passage, the other steerage. Her husband had been proviously transported for some penal of-case. With them came her married daughter, Mrs. Calvert, and the latter's husband. When the parties reached New York, Hepworth and Mrs. Greenwood left the hotel, saying they were going to get married, and, on their return, represented they had done so. They then came west to Evanston, where he bought a farm, and they lived as man and wife unquestioned until 1856. He was then prosecuted for living in adultery, and she confessed she was not married and left him. She then came to Chicago and staid a couple of years, when she went back to Evanston, built a cottage by the aid of her grandson, and supported herself as janitress in a public school and by other work. She also Joined the Methodist Church, lived in an unexceptionable way, and gradually won the entire respect of her neighbors. In 1864 Hepworth obtained a decree of divorce from his wife in England, and the next year found him living again with Mrs. Greenwood in her cottage. From this time until 1856 Hepworth invited his niece, Mrs. Hebblethwalte, to move to Evanston from Canada. She son came, bringing her husband and a large family with her, and all appear to have lived amicably together. In 1876 Hepworth invited his niece, Mrs. Hebblethwalte, to move to Evanston from Canada. She son came, bringing her husband and a large family with her, and all appear to have lived amicably together. In 1876 Hepworth invited his niece, Mrs. Hebblethwaited to different parties she was not married to Hepworth. On his return from England, Hepworth went to Mrs. Hebblethwaite's and there remained until May, 1877. Ju A COMMON-LAW MARRIAGE.

obtain a reconveyance of the lots, and to get her dower in the same and her share as Hepworth's widow.

Judge Tuley, in deciding the case, said it was admitted that no formal ceremony of marriage had ever been performed between Hepworth and Mrs. Greenwood. The Supreme Court had expressly held that common-law marriages were valid in this State, and though it was to be regretted in the interests of good morals, of certainty as to heirship, and of rights of property, that the Legislature had not seen fit to declare void all marriages not selemnized under a license or in some public or formal manner, yet, as no such provision existed, the law must be accepted as it was, and not as it ought to be. The intent of the parties was a subject of inquiry, but always with the presumption of law which favored innocence. It was not, however, simply a question of the preponderance of evidence, so, if two parties lived together, the presumption sould be in favor of a marriage as existing between them. The present case was one of marriage here. The fact that they lived together from 1865 to 1876 as man and wife was a presumption so strong in favor of their marriage that it would require very clear proof to rebut it, and the evidence showed no sufficient facts to rebut it. Not even the express statement of Hepworth on one occasion to the contrary was sufficient. Even if the first intercourse was unlawful, his wife being alive, yet as he resumed his relations after he got a divores the law would presume his intentions were honorable, and that it was under a promise of marriage, and the fact that contradictory statements were made after they censed to live together did not destroy the presumption. Indeed, it was a question whether such statements were admissible in evidence at all. The complainant testified that Hepworth promised to marry her, and then lived tion whether such statements were admissible in evidence at all. The complainant testified that Hepworth promised to marry her, and then lived with her under such promise, though he never ruisiled it. Under all the circumstances, it must be held there was a common-law marriage between the parties, and a decree would therefore best inted in favor of the complainant, giving the dower in all three of the lots, and also a half-interest in Lots 11 and 12. Lot 30 was apparently conveyed in good, faith to Mrs. Hebbiethwaite, but as the wife had not joined in the deed she was still entitled to dower.

JUDGE HARLAN'S DOINGS. Opinions were received yesterday by Judge drum.nond from Judge Harian in the following

orum and from Judge Harlan in the following cases heard here last summer:

The Swage block case—In the suits of Turrill vs. The Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Company and the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the infringement of the Swage block patent, the decisions were on exceptions to the Master's report as to the amount of damages awarded to him. Judge Harlan modified the Master's report so as to allow only \$113,852 thanages for the infringement. The report of the Master in the Illinois Central Railroad case was confirmed.

The Chicago & Illinois River Railroad—The case of Dumont vs. The Chicago & Illinois River Railroad Company came up on a motion for rehearing of the decree allowing a lien on the road in favor of the Union Rolling-Mills Company. The Judge denied the petition and ordered the decree to stand. He also denied the motion to dismiss the original bill so as to compel the cross-bill of the Union Rolling-Mills Company to be dismissed, holding that though generally a cross-bill was dependent on the original bill, so as to stand or fail with it, yet when the rights of the complainant in the cross-bill would be prejudiced by the dismissal of the original, the latter must be allowed to stand so as to give the other party the relief he is entitled to.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES.

Panny Buttrey filed a bill yesterday asking for a divorce from William T. Buttrey on the ground of cruelty and desertion.

Marguerite A. Muir asked for a decree against William Muir on account of desertion.

Anna Maria Dier was also around telling how her husband, William Dier, has left her to run her house alone while he has gone to some parts unknown, and now she wants to give him notice officially that he need not return.

Katie Huckins likewise declares her latchstring no longer hangs out for her husband, George W. Huckins. She enjoyed just ten days of married happiness when he deserted her, and she announces ner intention to live alone.

Judge Jameson yesterday granted a divorce to Louise R. Holden from Charles C. P. Holden on the ground of desertion. Louise K. Holden from Charles C. P. Holden the ground of descriton. ludge Barnum yesterday granted a divorce to roline Otto from Frederick Otto on the ground

Judge Drummond yesterday entered a decree in the foreclosure case of Mason vs. The Lake Erie, Evansville & Southwestern Railway Company, confirming the sale of the road made Oct. 31, 1879, by the Master, and directing a deed to the purchaser as trustee of the bondholders. He also ordered a distribution of the fund in court, making provision for the intervening claim of Dukes for \$10,000.

Judge Rogers is engaged in hearing the case of John Klein against his father-in-law, Henry Morris, to recover damages for a practical Joke. This suit grew out of the Finnel street ghost in the autumn of 1872, and Klein charges that Morris induced his (Klein's) daughter to play the risest in his house, and roll crockery and furniture, etc., over the floor to his intense disgust and the amusement of the neighborhood. The lary are led their verdict, so the result cannot be known, will this morning.

Judge Gary went over to the Oriminal Court reseeday to try a murder case, and Judge Jameson took his place in the Superior Court. The latter is engaged in hearing the case of Ailen, Stephens & Co. against Charles A. Sherman to recover about \$1,500, the amount of a draft paid by them.

A descharge from bankruptcy was issued yesteriay to Joseph Butler.

In the bankruptcy cases of A. J. Bell, A. E. Small, W. E. Wheeler, and William Hughes, orders were made for the sale of the assets at public auction after three weeks' notice by publication. ITEMS.

UNITED STATES COURTS. The United States yesterday began a suit in lebt to recover \$2,100 of José A. Gonzales and sontgomenie y Agramonté. Ontgomenie y Agramonté. Allan M. Dunn began a suit for \$2,000 against C. McMahon, T. K. Mills, and Samuel and ranklin Galbrath.

STATE COURTS. John W. O'Daniel commenced a suit in tres-ass against the Inter-Ocean Publishing Comany and Jarvis Blume to recover \$5,000 dam-

Frederick W. Wilson, arrested on a capies in favor of J. W. O'Daniel, filed a petition for habeas corpus, claiming his arrest was made maliciously, and that the affidavit on which it was based is insufficient to hold him.

Bertha Scholg brought suit for \$5,000 against Joseph A. Barbian.

Edwin S. Metcalf commenced an action in trespass agaist D. J. McCallum and Sarah H. Eddy, claiming \$25,000 damages.

William H. Harper began a suit for \$5,000 damages against John W. Fox.

J. P. Paterson, who is enjoying a brief residence at Sheriff Hoffmann's North Side hotel on a charge of obtaining money by threats, asked to have the legality of his imprisonment inquired into.

PROBATE COURT. In the estate of Charles Shea, the will was proven, letters testamentary with will annexed were issued to Anna Shea, and her bond for

were issued to Anna Shea, and her bond for \$1.600 was approved.

In the estate of Roswell P. Hayes et al., minors, letters of guardianship were issued to Harold V. Hayes over the estate of Roswell P. Hayes, Mary Hayes, and Laura Hayes, children of the late ex-Controller Hayes, in bonds of \$16,000, with Samuel R. Egan and ex-Mayor Heath as sureties. The estate consists of \$11,500 in personal property and \$20 acres of uncultivated land, \$20 of which are situated in lowa and 300 in Wisconsin. Harold V. Hayes is a brother of the children above named. There is another son, named Lewis S. Hayes.

THE CALL.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—944, 955, 956, 960, 961, 964, 969, 975, 976, 981, 982, 988, 989, 990, 992, 993, 1,003, 1,006, 1,007, 1,008, 1,013, 1,015. No. 938, Singer Sewing-Machine Company vs. Decker, on trial.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE JAMESON IN JUDGE GARY'S PLACE—284 and 331 to 393, inclusive, except 376. No. 283, Allen vs. Sherman, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Peremptory call, 509, 531, 535, 578, No. 528, McKee vs. Ray, on trial.

JUDGE MOGERS—41, 53, 55%, 60 to 64, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—19 to 38, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—II and 14. No case on hearing.

ing.

JUDGE TULEY—32, 34, 35, 36. No case on hearing.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Insane cases 9 to 11 a. m. Condemnation cases Nos. 886, 900, 907, 943-4, 962, 1,014, 1,029, 1,048, 1,049, 1,070, 1,072, 1,078, 1,079, 1,081, 1,082, 1,083, 1,084, 1,085, 1,086, 1,090, 1,092, 1,096, 1,097, 1,098, and 1,099.

JUDGMENTS. JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—David E. Wilson et al. vs. North British &
Mercantile Insurance Company; verdict, \$664.58,
and motion for new trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—William Hickling vs. Benjamin F. Allen; verdict, \$115.14, and
motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MORAN—JOSEPH Nick
vs. Carl T. Sippel, \$30.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

A Summary of Chief Inspector Reynolds' Monthly Report to the Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 11.—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners concluded their session to-day. The monthly communication of Chief Inspector Reynolds, for January, was considered. Mr. Reynolds states that there has been the usual proportionate decrease of receipts during the winter season, as shown by the reduced volume of business, and says that in the case of wheat it is quite evident that the crop of 1879 has, in large part, passed from first hands 1879 has, in large part, passed from first hand into the markets of the world, and that, cons into the markets of the world, and that, consequently, the receipts of that cereal previous to the harvesting of the crop of 1880 must be comparatively limited. Ctrcumstances have conspired to retain in the warehouses within this department a very unusual quantity of grain, aggregating at this date, as per report of the Registrar, 15,297,551 bushels. Indications are not favorable to the very early movement of this immense accumulation, and hence there is naturally some solicitude as to its general condition. Mr. Reynolds says: "Except from causes referred to in my last monthly report, and these operating, it is hoped, to only a limited extent, my information is to the effect that the condition of the grain is fairly up to that of last year, and that with due care and proper handling in store, as contemplated by law, together with a fairly active spring market for export, there is no reasonable ground for apprehension as to the condition when the time shall arrive for "out" inspection. The duties devolving upon the warehousemen in this convolving upon the warehousemen in this con-nection are of great importance, particularly

nection are of great importance, particularly that of first delivering their earliest receipts. Some of the houses are now full, floors as well as bins, probably rendering a strict compliance with the law in this respect difficult and expensive, if not practically impossible. For this condition of the respective houses the proprietors are alone responsible, and for any damages arising, directly or indirectly, from this cause, they alone should be held liable. No system of inspection not too rigid to be submitted to by the trade can guard against loss on account of the altered condition of grain, particularly corn, when held in store in violation of the wise provision of the law prescribing the duties of warehousemen in this regard."

Mr. Reynolds announced that he had discharged A. M. Bidwell, Second-Assistant Inspector, for drunkenness, and promoted to that position Samuel H. Smith, son of State-Trogsurer Smith, who has been on the force as helper several years. The Inspector's action was approved by the Board.

The Board reduced the salary of the Registrar of Grain from \$2,500 to \$2,000, accepted the resignation of Belden F. Culver, to take effect Feb. 15, and appointed to succeed him as Registrar Harry E. Dean, who has been in the Department as cierk and bookkeeper since its organization. The earnings of the Inspection Department tor January amounted to \$4,602.00. There were 18,636 cars of wheat inspected during January, and 3,196,606 bushels "out" inspected. The Board considered a dozen or more communications relating to complaints against railroads, asking for information, etc., and approved the answers made to them, but none of them contained anything of general interest.

PHONOTOGICAL PROFICIENCY.

PHONOTOGICAL PROFICIENCY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Magiston, Wis., Feb. II.—The Assembly Chamber was crowded this afternoon to witness an exhibition of progress made by members of the Milwaukee Deaf-Mute School in the phonotogical method. Great proficiency was shown, many articulating words very distinctly. The exhibition will have great influence in passing a bill now before the Legislature for an appropriation for the institution.

The Levee and Jetty Humbug.

The Levee and Jetty Humbug.

The Marine Journal, of St. Louis, says in an editorial article:

"Capt. Cowdon, we think, showed a great lack of wisdom in refusing the invitation of the Mississippi River Commission to appear before that body and explain his system of outlets for improving the Mississippi River. Our private opinion is, that Cowdon has the only plan that will reclaim the lowlands and improve the Mississippi River, and we hope the Government will experiment with Cowdon in that direction. It will not cost very much,—a mere trifle in fact,—so little that, should no results be attained, it would be a valuable landmark for future experiments. On the other hand, in case the experiments should prove successful, there is no calculating how many millions of dollars would be saved.

The Memphis Avalanche replies: "The Journal seems to overlook the fact that the Commission was packed solid for levees and jetties. Cowden would not have the ghost of a chance before the Commission. The Commissioners would have skinned the old man and stretched his hide over one of the extray mattresses, forming a section of that formidable array of ripraps which long since passed gulf-wards. Cowdon adopted the sensible plan of bringing the matter directly to the attention of Congress. The whole country will thus have an opportunity of learning the truth about this outlet business."

The Cincinnati Gazette says the Commission as constituted for levees and thus illustrates

The whole country will thus have an opportunity of learning the truth about this outlet business."

The Cincinnati Gazette says the Commission was constituted for levees, and thus illustrates the absurdidy of the levee and jetty theories:

"It the Mississippi River schemes aimed at the best method of deepening the river and keeping it within natural banks, instead of aiming at that which will spend the largest amount of money, the prospect of any real improvement would be better than it now is. The constitution of the Commission made it almost certain that its recommendation would be a levee plan, which continually raises the bed of the river, and increases the hight to be dammed, and makes the breaking of the false banks a necessity in every river-flood, and of whose expense there can be no end. The beginning will be an experimental construction, which will be the entering wedge. And as, in the nature of things, the levee system cannot be tested by the construction of a section of it, it will be thereupon reported a success, and the whole of this enormous undertaking will be plunged into. If the waste of one or two hundred millions were all, it would not be so bad; but it is demonstrably certain that the levees will continually make it worse in the matter of overflows, breaking banks, and an uncertain channel for navigation. As to Mr. Eads' reports on what he has seen of jetties and levees abroad, we may measure them by what he has reported of his own jetties."

Mr. Louis Keilman, Mahanoy City, Pa., informs us that his wife suffered for a whole year with pains in the back, and was at times unable to attend to her household duties. He procured a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and this wonderful remedy relieved her at once, and effected a per-

PRICE OF PAPER

The Manner in Which It Affects the Newspapers.

Fort's Bill Reducing the Paper-Butles and the Cost of Making Paper Should Be Pressed.

A Strong Demand for the Repeal of the Tax on Knowledge.

A QUESTION FOR CONGRESSMEN.

Peoria (III.) Journal.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE inquires what the three Chicago Members are doing to help the passage of Fort's bill reducing the duty on paper. This is a pertinent question, and one that every newspaper ought to ask its Member of Congress.

NO MONEY IN LOW-PRICED WREKLIES.

Madison (Wis.) Weskly Democrat (Dem.).

The advance in white paper within the past four months has been at least 50 per cent, and the price is still going up; and we may expect a general increase in the price of subscription to all the leading papers in the very near future. There is no money in publishing a weekly, like those of Chicago, Milwaukee, and Madison, at \$1 per year.

ONE CLASS THE BOOM DOESN'T HELP. Michagan Tribuna.

The rapid rise in print-paper is bidding fair to work serious injury to the publishers of newspapers. They are the one class to which, it would seem, the revival of prosperity does not oring relief. That this is so, we must extend our thanks to the present burkers assets of their thanks to the present barbarous system of tariff, an item in which is an enormous duty upon print-paper and the chemicals employed in its manufacture.

TAKE OFF THE TAX.

New Orleans Times (Dem.).

As Congress seems anxious to take the duty off of something, it might as well take it off of the or something, it might as well take it off of the chemicals which are used in the manufacture of print-paper. The price of this kind of paper has advanced so rapidly of late that, in order to live, many of the newspapers will have to advance their price. Print-paper can be bought in Canada for two or three cents a pound less than it can in this country, for the reason that there is no duty on the chemicals used in its manufacture.

DEATH TO THE "AUXILIARY" PRESS. DEATH TO THE "AUXILIARY" PRESS.
Saginay (Mich.) Herald.

The great advance in the price of white paper is producing considerable inconvenience in the newspaper-publishing business, and the great establishments where the paper-bills foot up by the hundred thousand dollars annually have taken the lead in readjustments to the new scale of expenses. If the present schedule of prices in paper should become permanent ft will affect the entire newspaper interest; and, in the case of the "auxiliary" press, those which are but just making a living will have to go out of existence.

Istence.

NO DISTINCTION OF PARTY.

Nics (Mich.) Mirror.

The press throughout the country, without distinction of party, should unite for a repeal of the duty on paper. The manufacturers of this country have formed a combination to extort country have formed a combination to extort from the publishers and people, beyond all jus-tice and reason, 10 cents a pound for printing paper, while in Canada it is sold for seven cents per pound. Repeal the duty, and if our manu-facturers, with the immense water-powers of this country, with all the facilities which nature and art can give them, cannot compete with the world, then let them retire,

world, then let them retire,

COUNTRY PAPERS DEMAND IT.

La Cross (Wis.) Republican (Rep.).

The great advance in the price of paper has called the attention of Congressmen to the proposition to reduce the duty on paper. Many of these gentlemen have a large number of newspapers in their districts, and they plainly see the necessity for their relief. Great city-journals can stand almost any advance, because they can increase their subscription and advertising rates. But the papers published in smaller places do not dare to do this, and, unless some relief is afforded by Congress in the way of reducing the duty on paper, many of them must fall.

A TAX ON KNOWLEDGE.

Tail.

A TAX ON KNOWLEDGE.

Quincy (III.) Herald (Dem.).

The present American duty on foreign printpaper is 20 per cent, so that the cheapness of the article abroad is no avail here. Here is a state of affairs hardly consistent with our boasted free knowledge. A tariff on printing-paper, it is true, is not a direct tax on knowledge; but at the same time it is a tax, and one that is perceptible in its effect. Congress, no doubt, would render the cause of civilization a service if it would remove the duty from this vehicle of intelligence, and every one thirsting for knowledge will bid it speed when it shall make a start in this direction.

A STEADY DRAIN ON THE PRESS.

Boston Herald (Ind.).

The one interest that has not felt the exhiliar-The one interest that has not felt the exhiliarating effects of the boom in business is the newspaper-interest. The prices of materials, as far
as production is concerned, from the lead types
to the paper stock, have all advanced,—the latter, in some cases, more than 50 per cent,—while
there has been a perceptible increase in all incidental expenses. The only way in which a newspaper can make this outgo good is by increasing
its receipts; but in many parts of the country
this has not been possible. The circulation of
the newspapers may have been in some degree
improved, but not enough to offset the enlarged
outlay.

MAKE THEM PACE THE MUSIC.

Dubuque (Ia.) Gazette (Rep.).

But why do not some of the Republican members of the do-nothing Congress compel the Democrats to the record upon measures of real Democrats to the record upon measures of real public concern? There are many such which ought to receive attention. That of tariff-reform is one of these. There are extortions upon the people practiced by the existing tariff, which ought to have instant removal. The Bessemer-steel swindle is one. The tax upon popular knowledge, resulting from the premium offered to the paper-manufacturing monopoly, is another. Why are not the Democrats made to face the music on these, on demands for their yea or nay vote on the questions of reform?

THE EAST FIGHTING THE WEST.

yea or nay vote on the questions of reform?

Phoria (III.) Journal.

A singular circumstance connected with it [Fort's bill] is, that many of the Eastern papers have ridiouled Mr. Fort's effort. This gives color to the suspicion that the paper-steal is a conspiracy between the Eastern newspapers and the paper-mills, and that the rise in paper is intended to operate solely in the West. Not a single Eastern paper has protested against it, and they seem to be unaffected by the rise. Western newspapers ought to recollect this, and with one voice join together in urging upon their Members of Congress to support Col. Fort's motion. The rapid growth of newspapers in the West, their superior push and enterprise, have had a disastrous effect upon the Eastern press. There was a time when the West depended wholly upon the East for its news. The New York Tribine, at one time, had over 20,000 subscribers to their weekly in Illinois alone. It is doubtful if they now have one-tenth of that number. The loss in other quarters has been equally great. It is evident, therefore, that the present rise in paper is an effort made to so embarrass the Western newspapers as to give the Eastern newspapers are alive to their interests, they will not only sustain Col. Fort in his action, but will insist upon their Members of Congress voting and working for the bill. If this be done, there will be no further trouble.

PUSHING PRICES IN THE AIR.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press (Rep.).

PUSHING PRICES IN THE AIR.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press (Rep.).

The manufacturers of paper, like the manufacturers of iron, saw the prospect of an increased demand, or at least of an increased demand, or at least of an increased capacity to pay higher prices, on the part of consumers, and they rushed prices into the air. Though there is more excuse for the increase in the price of paper than that of iron in the increased cost of materials, the latter is not sufficient to account for the difference. A large margin remains, which is purely speculative. The following tabular statement of the price of paper to dealers at the mills last September, and now, shows the progressive increase:

Sept. Now.

Sept. Now.

6 94

8 10

Book-paper, various grades...

8 84

1 10

Book-paper, various grades...

9 13 134

It happens that both these articles are bur-PUSHING PRICES IN THE AIR.

ers, which is in effect a tax on knowledge and an obstruction to its acquisition. This is one of the manifold barbarities of the Protection system, and to call it a barbarous system is to use a very mild term. We say, Let this fight against rings of this kind be waged to the bitter end. The Ways and Means Committee of the House little understands the temper of the country if they prefer deciding to report unfavorably upon Fort's bill. That protective tariff has too long proven a hindrance to American prosperity, and the whole high-tariff system must go. Public sentiment is rapidly coming to that conclusion. Protection is a bad policy, whose badness sticks out most hideously at the present time. Protection, as practiced in this country, is robbery. There never was any benefit in the artificial boistering up of industries. We say, hown with the duty on soda-ash, and reduce the duty on printi-paper from 20 to 5 per cent. The fact that the Government only collected a revenue of Sill last year from imported unsized paper shows that the benefit of the 20 per cent duty accrues entirely to the paper-makers' ring, and they take a mean advantage of this unconstitutional special legislation to put up the price of their product to an out-rageous figure. Down with these monopolies created by the present tariff:

PREE TRADE IN PAPER. Pittabury Post (Dem.).

The way the "boom" is striking the newspapers of the country is a subject of general discussion, particularly by the Western journals. The recent advance of paper 60 per cent, as well as the advance in fuel, type, etc., has not been followed by a corresponding advance in sub-The recent advance of paper 60 per cent, as well as the advance in fuel, type, etc., has not been followed by a corresponding advance in subscription or advertising rates, or by a marked increase in business. Of course, in the end the added cost of production will fall on consumers, but it takes time to adjust such points, and in the interval the newspapers are heavy losers. The demand comes up pretty strong from the West and South for the repeal of the duty on printing-paper and on the chemicals entering into its manufacture. The latter will give the paper-manufacturers all the "protection" they need; and the repeal of the almost prohibitory duty of 20 per cent on printing-paper will introduce the element of competition into the paper-supply, and bring the combination that has put up prices to an extravagant figure to terms. The duty on paper is so high that it is prohibitory on news-paper; it is not merely protective, but absolutely prevents importation and deprives the Treasury of revenue. It is one of the jobs and robberies of the people, like the quinine, sait, steel-rail, and other taxes that are rapidly making the principle of Protection odious to the great mass of the American people.

Representative Fort, of Illinois, a leading Republican member of the House, has introduced a bill repealing the duty on printing-paper, and we hope to see it become a law. But it should be amended so as to include a repeal of the duty on chemicals entering into the manufacture of paper. The paper-makers are handicapped by this duty. For the benefit of the few makers of papers and the manufacturers of chemicals, Congress maintains a high tariff which is a tax upon the hundreds of thousands of publications of all kinds and upon the reading public. It is a tax on knowledge,—on the spread of information,—and it might almost be said a premium on ignorance, for the benefit of certain interests and certain monopolies.

A PAPER-COMBINATION.

A PAPER-CONBINATION.

St. Paul Globe (Dem.).

It may not be generally known that nearly two years ago the paper-makers organized a National Association. For a time a good many paper-mills did not join, but finally the organization was made complete, and now embraces every mill of consequence in the country. When the bogus business-boom struck the country, the paper-manufacturers were in excellent condition to reap its full advantage.

Their organization was perfected, and harmony prevailed. It is probably true that the price of paper was too low to be profitable, and hence there was reason in something of an advance. By systematic effort the supply of paper on hand had been gradually reduced, owing to the mills not having run to their capacity, and there was probably no class of persons so well adapted to swell the bogus business-boom as were the papermen. The result has been a greater advance in the article of paper than any other commodity, with the possible exception of iron. We say possible exception of iron, because we understand that the manufacture of paper car-wheels is being brought to a stop because wo understand that the manufacture of paper car-wheels is being brought to a stop because iron wheels can be produced cheaper.

Instead of annual meetings as before, the Paper-Makers' Association have taken to monthly meetings, and, as the country is pretty large, the Association is now divided into three divisions,—the New York division representing the East, the Cincinnati division the Central States, and the Chicago division the West and Northwest. These respective divisions meet every month, advance the price of paper, and report progress to each other.

The report of the recent meeting in Chicago is worthy of Punch, or our American comic paper, Puck. For instance, the report says, "The paper-makers were out in good force, and a degree of interest was manifested quite in contrast with that shown on similar occasions six months ago." All title further St. Paul Globe (Dem.).

of interest was manifested quite in contrast with that shown on similar occasions six months ago." The bogus business-boom had not struck the country "six months ago." A little further on we read that "The present situation of the paper-trade was discussed, and general satisfaction expressed as to its condition." It gives us great pleasure to know that the paper-dealers are generally satisfied. We were afraid they were not happy, and the assurance that they are "generally satisfied with the condition of affairs is as soothing as the balm of Gilead.

But the crowning joke of this facetious paper-makers' organ is yet to come. This humorous writer adds: "It was voted to advance common print one-half a cent." This rare bit of humor is almost side-splitting. The "general satisfaction" must have increased 50 per cent after that vote was taken. As a further indication of good cheer, this humorist concludes his report with the remark. "The paper-makers adjourned until the first Tuesday in March." Our only surprise is, that he did not add, "at which time there will be more general satisfaction expressed, and another advance voted. "That was all that was needed to round out the humor of his report. It is due the paper-men to say that the same paper containing the report quoted declares that paper-rags have advanced from \$1.60 to \$8.60 per 100 pounds. It does not opposably through oversight) explain why paper in which rag-stock scarcely appears at all should advance in equal proportion to the rag-paper. If it was not for interference with the "general satisfaction," we might suggest other queries which would indicate a combination in this bulge; but we do not wish to mar such a festive occasion, and consequently forbear.

Dinner to the Hon. Elihu B. Wash-burne, in Philadelphia. Dinner to the Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia North American, Feb. 9.

The Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, late Minister to France, and a gentleman whose name is prominently suggested as a probably successful candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, was in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, having come to this city as the guest of Mr. James Milliken, by whom had been tendered to the distinguished statesman a complimentary dinner, which was given at Augustin's. Among the gentlemen present by Mr. Milliken's invitation to do honor to his principal guest were Mr. William S. Stokley, Mayor of Philadelphia; Mr. George H. Boker, late United States Minister to Russia; Mr. John Welsh, recontly our country's representative at the Court of St. James, Mr. Ulysses Mercur, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Mr. E. H. Dudley, formerly Consul at Liverpool; ex-Gov. John F. Hartranft; Gen. Beaver, of Bellefonte: Mr. J. Price Wetherill, of the American Steamship Company; Col. A. L. Snowden, Superintendent of the Mint; Mr. Edwin N. Benson; Mr. Edward McPherson, of the Press; and Mr. Clayton McMichael. The occasion was a somewhat remarkable one, from the fact of the presence of three gentlemen who had represented the United States at the Courts of the leading Powers of Europe, and from the interesting incidents of diplomatic experience by them narrated. Subsequent to the dinner Mr. Washburne was escorted by Mr. Milliken to the Saturday Club party, at the residence of Mr. J. B. Lippincott, on Rittenhouse Square, Mr. Washburne looks remarkably well, and shows no impairment, either mentally or physically, of the remarkable vigor for which he has been noted throughout his public career.

Anti-Monopoly.

Dubuque Times (Rep.).

We are glad to welcome the Chicago Journal to the fraternity of tariff-reformers. Will it now join with us in an endeavor to modify the tariff on steel rails, which operates so injudiciously on the farmers of the West? or will it confine its denunciations to the paper monopoly? When we first came West there was a good deal of "ager" in the country, and for a couple of venrs or so we used to "chill" every other day. Quinine was our daily food, and a "cold-blooded combination of extortion" made us pay double price for it, under the plea of protecting its manufacture. After fever 'n ager had left lowa. Congress cut down the duty on quinine, but the manufacturers of that medicine are clamoring for the restoration of the tax. Restore the tax on quinine, they exclaim, or give us a sickly season. Will the Journal kindly specify which monopolies it is opposed to and which it favors?

Mothers! your child may have worms! Then Anti-Monopoly.

Mothers! your child may have worms! Then by all means use "Brown's Vermifuge Gomits." They are the best, surest, and most pleasant remedy known. Avoid counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.

DERSONAL—R. B. LETTER IN OFFICE FOR Tyou. P. P. H.

DERSONAL—S. G. WIGHT, HAVING FURNITURE AT 10 to 10 hours of the same will be sold.

DERSONAL—S. G. WIGHT, HAVING FURNITURE AT 10 hours, Flease address A 20, Tribune office.

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DERSONAL—S. G. WIGHT, HAVING FURNITURE AT 10 hours, Flease address A 20, Tribune office.

DERSONAL—S. G. WIGHT, HAVING FURNITURE AT 10 hours, Flease and South Side Post-Office. Finder will be liborally rewarded by leaving same at BISH-OP'S fur store, corner State and Monroe-sis.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT E. W. BAR COUNT-OFFICE AT 10 hours, Flease and Sale Post-Office.

POR SALE—AN ELEGANT E. W. BAR COUNT-OFFICE AT 10 hours, Flease and Sale Post-Office.

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POR SALE—AN ELEGANT E. W. BAR COUNT-OFFICE AT 10 hours, Flease and Sale Post-Office.

POR SALE—AN ELEGANT E. W. BAR COUNT-OFFICE AND SALE, Flease and Sale Box.

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POR SALE—AN ELEGANT E. W. BAR COUNT-OFFICE AND SALE.

POR SALE—AN ELEGANT E. W. BAR

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMER ous patrons throughout the city, we have Established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, a designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Mai Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 19 m. on Saturdays;

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 12 Twenty-second-st. Twenty-second-si.
W.F. BOGART, Druggist, 68 Cottage Grove-av.,
morthwest corner Thirty-dith-st.
UHAS. BENNETT, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc. 29
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 32 Blue Island-av.,
corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 72 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising
Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 63 East Divisionst., between LaSalle and Wells.
L. BURLINGHAM & OO., Druggista, 46 North
Clark-st., corner Division.

CITY BEAL ESTATE.

OR SALE—PRAIRIE—AV., A LARGE HOUSE, story barn, with servant's room, large lot, all complete order, north of Eighteenth-st., east front Michigan—av., 3-story and basement stone-fro house, near Twenty-first-st., very cheap.

Lake—av., 1-story and basement house, near Dou has Monument, fronting the park and take.

Twenty-fifth-st., 3-story stone front, cheap.
Jackson and Honord-sts., corner lot, good house.
Taylor-st., house and lot, only il.50.

Store corner Lake and Leavitt-sts.

Hyde Park, 354 acres, with brick house, 6.500.

H. M. SHER WOOD, 70 State-st.

H. M. SHERWOOD, TO State at.

POR SALE—TWO GOOD 2-STORY STONE AN
brick dwellings and lots on South May-st, ner
Madison, 50,00 for both, or \$5,00 and \$4,50 esc
GRAIPFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and He OOR SALE-9-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICE dwelling house and barn, 62 West Washington-st. or \$4,000; part on time. GEO. W. NEWOOMB, 77 Yest Madison-st. rest madison-st.

POR SALE—THE ELEGANT STONE-FRONT

residence, 63 West Washington-st., near Ada
hree stories, basement, and sub-cellar; building 20

feet, lot 25x170 feet, fronts south. Price, \$15,500, for
asce, range, and gas-fixtures included. 425,000 was re
used in \$72. WM. C. REYNOLDS, 34 Destroyr-st.

fused in 1872. WM. C. REYNOLDS, W Desrborn-st.

FOR SALE—350 WARREN-AV., DINING-ROOM
and kitchen on parior floor; convenient and compicts; street paved; location desirable. H. POTWIN,
128 Washing-tion-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE—118 OAKLEY-AV., STONE-PRONT.
Dining-room and kitchen on parior floor; convenient and complete; street; paved; desirable location;
or for rent fromMay 1. H. POTWIN, 128 Washington-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., NEAR ROBEY-ST.

KWO-story frame house, with 30-foot lot; price
R.303. A great bargain. H. POTWIN, 128 Washington-st., Room 44.

NOR SALE—WORD TWO-STORY TWN PORTORS FOR SALE-GOOD TWO-STORY TEN-ROOM house and large lot; this wants to be seen to be appreciated. KESLER BROS., 16 La Salle-st. preciated. A.ESLER BROS., 19:14 Salle-St.

NOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO
sult, four-story marble-front house, with all
odern improvements, 713 Ashland-sv.; three-story
arble front, 363 Michigan-sv. Inquirs at 133 Dearborn., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN. ON REASON Table terms, 11,700, brick house 42 irving-place 2,000, brick house 55 fillmore-st.: 12,000, large frame house 10 Haryard-st.: 12,000, frame house 114 West Taylor-st.; 54,000, three-story brick 120 West Adams st.; 12,000, three-story brick 120 West Adams st.; 12,00

born-st.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS AND MONROE-STS
between Clark and Market, large, choice business
lots. GEO, M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st. Iots. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ARCHER-AV., FRAME STORE AND
lot, near Haisted-st., at a bargain. THOMAS &
BRAGG, IE La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS
residence-lot in the city, 25x173 feet, east front, on
Calumet-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., adjoining No.
88, at \$15 per foot if taken at once. THOMAS &
BRAGG, IE La Salle-st.

BRAGG, 12 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — MICHIGAN-AV. BOULEVARD,
large house, with 50-foot lot, near Twenty-firstst, east front, \$15,00 if sold immediately. MATSON
HILL, W Washington-st.

FOR SALE-2-STORY AND BASEMENT, WITH
Cattension, on Warren-av, near Robey, frame
barn. The best house for the money on the street.

For permit to see house apply to MEAD & COR, 169 La
Salle-st. Salic-st.

FOR SALE—FINE STONE-FRONT ON ADAMS

Low price; terms casy. MEAD & COR, 169 La Salic-st

FOR SALE — ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON

Frairic-av, complete in every respect, large lot

price, 28,000. MEAD & COR, 169 La Salic-st

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES F on Ashiand-av., lot 53720; price, \$30,000. Would take a smaller house in good location in exchange MEAD & COE, 169 La Salle-st. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE—CHEAP—FORTY ACRES ADJOINING Morgan Park and Washington Heights; clear; small payment down. Address A St. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—A HANDSOME new seven-room gothle residence; this is just the thing for small family. KESLEH BROS., 186 La salle-st. FOR SALE-34 ACRES ON DREXEL BOULE For Sale-34 ACRES ON DREXEL BOULE Bacre, four deare, and one 3-acre tracts in the Town of lake. MATSON HILL, 9 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—DAIRY FARM HALF MILE FROM
To one of the best towns in Dallas County, I.a., 10
scres, 80 isme grass, 30 pasture in tight fence, abund
ance of pure water, bearing orchard, 100 bearing
grapes, all small fruits, groves and shade trees, two
story cottage house, ten rooms, barn 34:50. Price, 80
per acre; half cash, balance to suit. Address or cal
on JOHN WHITE, Dallas Centre, Ia.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. ANTED-A GOOD BRICK HOUSE AND LOT between Jacksom and Lake-sts. Will pay \$4,000 to \$5,000; sl,000 cash, beinge 1, 2 and 3 years. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Haisted.

WANTED-WILL PAY ALL OR PART CASH for cottage and lot worth \$1,000 or \$1,200. Must be a bargain. A \$6, Tribune office. BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE-OR LEASE-THE CINCINNATI
Railway Iron-Works Company offer for sale or
lease on favorable terms their rail and beam mill:
The property is in good condition and well situated
for handling everything with the greatest economy,
having a frontage on the Ohio River of over 600 feet,
and the same on the Little Minma Railroad. The
present owners will take a large interest in a new organization, if desired. Address WALTER SMITH,
President, is West Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

FIRST-CLASS MEN WITH MODERATE CAPItal can make arrangements that will give them a
safe, permanent, and proditable business by calling at
the office of the New York Condensed Coffee Company, 50 Kandolph-st. We invite the strictest investigation by men who can furnish satisfactory references. ences.

POR SALE—LUMBER, LIME, AND COAL-YARD, with six lots on railroad switch; residence and four lots in a live town in Central lows; also two improved farms, 169 sores each. Address Lock Box E, Dallas Centre, Dallas County, Ia.

POR SALE—ONE TAFFTS SODA WATER APPAratus, eight siraps, one generator, three copper fountains. Apply to A. R. GREENWOOD, La Salle, Ill.

III.

FOR SALE—EIGHT FRANZ & POPE KNITTINGmachines, in good order and cheap. 114 South
Halsied-st.

WANTED—PARTY WITH \$3,000 TO \$4,000 TO
take half interest with me in an elegant hotel.
Best locality in the city. Address A 48, Tribune effice. WANTED-EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE part or entire interest in hardware store and tin business; established over 20 years; good town; good trade. Will take good residence in part pay. Address A &, Tribune office. BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

North CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM the bridge—Front rooms, with board, \$4 to \$5 per week; without board, \$1 to \$3.

South Side.

424 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT AND back rooms, with good board. Day boarders accommodated. MRS. E. A. REED.

697 WABASH-AV.—BOARD AND NICELY-FUR-nace, hot and cold water, gas; very reasonable. 1148 WABASH-AV.—TO BENT WITH BOARD,

Hotels.
CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HAR-rison-sts., four blocks south of Palmer House-Board and room, per day \$1.50 to \$2; per week, from to to \$10; also furnished rooms rented without board. L'Oglish House, al East Washington-st.— Down again: single room and board, \$4 to \$7. Res-aurant tickets, 21 meals, \$5.50. Transients, \$1 a day. W 18080R HOUSE, 13 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House-Room and board, 55 to 87
per week; \$1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

DOARD—AND SINGLE ROOM, ON SOUTH SIDE, by a gentleman. State terms, which must be moderate. A is, Tribune office.

DOARD—BY MAN, WIFE, AND 3 CHILDREN, aged 7, 36, and 2 years, respectively; must be conveniently tocated. Address, stating terms and secommodations, B 3, Tribune office. PROFESSIONAL

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, ITS CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSULtation free, personally or by letter, on chronic
male or female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest
illustrated book extant, 35 pages, beautifully bound;
prescriptions for all diseases. Price, 81 postpaid.

N ERYOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL
essay, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kain's Museum of Anatomy, on the causes
and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably
how lost health may be regained, affording clear
synopsis of impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result
of twenty years' experience. By mail. 25 conts, currency or postage stanps. Address Secretary Kain's
Museum. 63 Broadway, New York. BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODBICH, ATTORNET AT LAW, ELDEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; is years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

D. office and court-room is and its Clark-st. Chattel mortgages, etc., acknowledged.

WANTED - TO TRADESMEN, MECHANICS
etc.-Books and accounts corrected, journalized, posted, balanced, and audited; balance
sheets' struck. T. ROGERS, Boom J, rear of basement & La Salle-st.

WANTED—AN ACCURATE RAPID CORRESPONDED IN THE PROPERTY OF THE MANTEUR AND CORRESPONDED IN THE PROPERTY OF THE P Agency, if Washington-st.

WANTED-A GOOD LIVE BOY ABOUT IS YEARS old, good penman, for office work in large business house. Address in own writing B i, Tribune.

WANTED-A COPTIST TO WORK IN AN OPfice for a few months; state salary, experience, etc. B 2, Tribune office,

WANTED-A GOOD BRASS STAMP CUTTER.
For particulars inquire of CULVER, PAGE, W For particulars inquire
20YNE \$ CO.
WATED-BOY ABOUT B, WHO UNDERSUME STANDS printing on small press, and for general office work. Apply this morning at 60 Taylor-st., near WANTED TWO EXPERIENCED CUTTERS ON ladies' garments. A. HARZFELD, 117 Frank-WANTED-BINDERY BOY WHO CAN MAKE WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER to go to the country. Inquire at FIELD, BENE-DICT & CO.'S, from II to 2 o'clock. WANTED - TAILORS-COATMAKERS; WORE let out if desired; both five and common work Apply at Col. O. LIPPINCOTT'S, 79 Handolph-st., second floor.

WANTED—AGENTS—IF MONEY IS WHAT you are after the business which brings it quick est with least effort and ansalest capital should have the preference. We can please either sox in these rethe preference. We can presse change and return the superior and will pay expenses to Chicago and return if we fail to do so. Will send \$1 fastest-selling good extant free to those meaning business, or papers it stamp; no boys wanted; no postals answered. Merill Mannfacturing Company, Room 2, 27 and 29 Nor WANTED-A MAN THOROUGHLY CONVERGRANT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD some experience in a physician's office to sell trusses, supporters, surgical instruments, etc. Address A St. Tribune. WANTED - LABORERS ACCUSTOMED TO foundry work. Apply at McCormick's Reaper Factory at once. WANTED-TRAVELING SALESMAN ON A small the of druggists' specialties. Good salary for an experienced man. Bring cretiontals. FAIR BINGTON & CO., 12 and 94 La Salic-81. WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT OFFICE boy, aged about M. Apply at 25 Jackson-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL BOYS AS MESSENGERS. Apply at 12 Clark-at.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY TO HANDLE wooden ware and take care of an office, wages it per week. Address in own handwriting A S. Tribsune office.

West Side.

To RENT-10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, WITH ALL modern improvements, and brick barn, on West Monodern improvements, and brick barn, on West Monodern improvements and brick barn, on West Monodern improvements and surrounding. This is an excellent opportunity for party wishing to keep house; carpets new. Will make party wishing to keep house; carpets new. Will make party wishing to keep house; carpets new. Will make party with the party will be a party will be a party with the party will be a party will be a party will be a party with the party will be a pa

TO RENT-\$15 PER MONTH-FINE BRICK house 37 Grenshaw-st.; \$10 per month, six large rooms 1178 West Taylor-st.; \$15 per month, tirst floor and basement of brick house \$17 Western-av. Inquire at \$56 Western-av. TO RENT-ROOMS. South Side.
TO RENT-THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS AT TO RENT-A LARGE PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, furnished. Apply at 240 Wabash-av., in drug TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL FRONT, for gentlemen, 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

TO RENT-AT 29. AND 28 WABASH-AV., pleasant and ficely furnished front room, with or without board. Inquire at Suite 8.

North Side.
TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL NEW AND leigantly furnished, guiet and desirable location, southeast corner of North Clark and Superiorsts. Apply to H. R. ANTHONY, Room i. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.
TO RENT-STORE NO. 25 EAST MADISON-ST.
5-story and basement, opposite Field, Leiter &
Co. 3 wholesale house.
Three houses, with five acres of landesch, in Montrose, eight miles from Chicago. Inquire of
LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 70 La Salie-st. TO RET.—THE SECOND PLOOR OF BUILDING; 146 State-st. Inquire of R. C. ROUNSAVELL, No. 225 Intario-st. Ontario-st.

TO RENT-THE EL STORE, CORNER STATE and Jackson-sts, with light corner basement 4bx 75 feet. Possession at once. Also four small stores now in process of erection, corner of Madison-st, and Fifth-av.; possession May I. MARK KIMBALL, 26 State-st., Room 18.

Miscellameous.

To RENT-A PLEASANT DINING-ROOM AND kitchen partly furnished to parties who will board a few first-class prompt-paying boarders. For particulars inquire at 90 Indians-sv. WANTED-TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-THREE NICE UNFUR-nished rooms in an upper story, near the cen-tral portion of the city, for light housekeeping. E. SUMMERS, 300 West Washington-st. WANTED-TO RENT-COTTAGE OR FLAT OF 6 rooms convenient to cars. A 55, Tribune. MUSIC TEACHER WILL SACRIFICE HER marnificent 75 octave, rosewood plano, only used two months. Only \$50; cost \$100. Fully warranted; celebrated mater. Call at 750; Madison-st.

PIANOSare preferred over all others by Rive-King, Theodore Thomas, Kei-logg, Mills, Mason, Gold-beck, Carey, Seguin, Sher-wood, Pease, Regima Watson, Brignoll, Tom-lins, and hosts of other great artists. STORY & CAMP, Sole agents. PIANOS. "the people's favorite." Never before has a piano made such immense strides in popular estimation as this wonderful instrument. Don't fail to examine it before purchasing. MATHUSHER STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st. ORGANS, says everybody,
"have no equal." If you
are skeptical call and be
convinced. All goods sold
low and on easy terms.
STORY & CAMP.
BS and BU State-st. ESTEY NEW AND AND SECOND-HAND SECOND-HAND

W. W. KIMBALL, Cor. State and Adams.

BRARE CHANCE—THE PHOPERTY OF A fentleman who has lately met with a sad sociative to the sale will be an important to the sale of the sale will be sa HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED-WITH A CAPITAL OF 8,000 to 8,000 to 10,000, to invest with me in the cattle business in Wyoming Territory; am in the business and want to increase lt; profits over 100 per cent in three years. Good reasons given for wanting to increase capital. Address A St. Tribune office.

PARTNER; WANTED-WITH 810,000 TO MANUffactors a rotary barbed wire: the only patent ever issued to arotary barbed, overcoming the danger of common barb, but just as effectual. Address L. B. CURTES, Joilet, III. TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE-B SOUTH MAY-ST, NEAR Weekington; want a smaller house for equity. GRIFFIN a DWIGHT, corner Washington and Hassied-ste. CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF A clothing at GRLDER'S, 56 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 184.

WANTED-PRIVALE HELP. D-A COMPRTENT GIRL TO DO GEN buswork; must come well recommended North Clark-st.

TOUSSWORK AND ON THE TOP SECOND WOFE. INQUIRE at 210 East Onice-St.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN, SWED ISA, or Norwaying sir! for general housework is an American family. No Irish. Call at \$2 Michigan sw. near Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—AT 30 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., IN A private family, an experienced girl to de second work. German or Scandinavian preferred.

WANTED—A COOK WHO UNDERSTANDS HER business. Apply between I and 3 o'clock at 51 North Le Salle-st. City references desired.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN GIRL. FOR GENERAL South State-st.

WANTED—GIRL. FOR GENERAL, HOUSEWORK in a private family at 178 Houth Sangamon-st may be a good cook, washer, and tronser.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL. FOR GENERAL housework in a family of three; none but those fully competent needsapply. He Michigan-av. WANTED-GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK BY A small private family. 35 fills-av.

WANTED-TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, WASH, and iron, the other for second work; small family; good wages paid to competent girls. 10s Calumetav. WANTED - A COMPETENT GERMAN OR Swede girl for general housework in a small family; good wages. Reference required. Apply today at 125 Indiana-av.

WANTED - TWO EXPERIENCED GIRLS IN A small private trainly; one to cook, wash, and iron, the other as nurse and chambermaid. Good wages to competent girls. Apply with reference as 425 Washington-as. WANTED-A GOOD SECOND GIRL IN A PRI-WANTED - A COMPETENT GIRL WITH RE-ference for general housework in a small family. WANTED A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework. Inquire at 1018 Wabashav. WANTED—A STRONG TRUSTY GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework at 27 Thirty-third-st. No Irish need apply.

WANTED-WOMEN PANTS SPINISHERS ON common work. Col. O. LIPPINCOFT, 79 Randolph-st., second floor.

WANTED-A GOOD NURSE-GIRL ABOUT HOR West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS IRONER ON ladies clothes; none but first-class need apply. Hudson Laundry, 600 State-st. Employment Agencies.
WANTED-FIRST-CLASS COOKS IN PRIVATE houses, also lanch cooks and girls for general housework. MRS. REISS, 307 State-st.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-LADY CANVARSmade; no humbur; goods sell at sight. Call or address with stamp G. A. ROBINSON, 321 Clark-St.
Room & Chicago. Room 8, Chicago.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED EMBROIDERESSES
that ealary wanted and experience. A 22, Tribune.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED EMBROIDERESSES
in bullion. 4 Market-st., second floor. WANTED—A GOOD SALESLADY TO TRAVEL and assist a gentleman in selling. Address A St. Tribune office. WANTED-LADY AND GENTLEMEN AGENTS for the Solitaire Double Puzzie Crack Brain and 34. Sells like wild fire. 40 Reaper Block. and 34. Sells like wild fire. 40 Reaper Block.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A WHILL-EDUcated and accomplished young lady or widow,
familiar with vocal and instrumental music, to go
South as a governess in a widower's family. Please
like too, questifications, malionality, and religious belike too, distillations and or and required.
Address A 50, Tribune office, main where interview
can be had. No other communications will receive
stiention.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED AS GENERAL ASSISTant in jewelry store by a young man of four
years' experience at the trade. Address A & Trib-

SITUATION WANTED-BY A MILLER AND stone dresser. Address A 94 Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS body and cutter maker as foreman in earning factory. Good references as to ability and character. Address A 94 Tribune 5 fice.

Conchmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN ENERGETIC
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with Il years' experience in managing the general
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establish himself here in a similar capacity. Highes
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Sing to work; steady employment or a be
sired. Address A 97, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED-I THORO O derstand the management of all stock; the bing and training of horses, etc.; lately from Engineeried. G E F, 431 West Jackson-st.

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SIPUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO assist to do general housework or take care of children. 28 Huron-st., North Side.

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preferred. 565 Saile-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO
Second work or general housework in a respectable private family. Address 704 Indiana-av.

CITUATIONS WANTED-BY A GWEDE AND
O German girl to do general housework; would go
to Hyde Park; thirteen months in last place. 145
Twentieth-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT
COOK and laundress in a private fimily. Please
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CITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE
O girl to do general housework in private family.
Call for two days at my last place, 415 West Adams-st.;
two years' reference. Laundresses.

Situation Wanted-By a Respectable girl to do laundry work, or second work, or cook, wash, and iron in a private family. No. 23 East Twenty-second-st.

Employment Ageneles.
CITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF O good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 126 Milwauzee-av.

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MOUTION—A CLASS IN ELOCUTION AND Shakspearcan reading, under Samuel Kayter, will gin this evening at Allon's Academy, 14 Twenty cond-at, near Michigan-art, at 8 p. m. Apply us the cademy, and to Mr. E. A YZER, Room 2, Herschey Hall

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ONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 40 Stracker F. Gill.1G. Agent.
/ASHINGTON. D. C.—HIS F street. AMUSEMENTS.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has estat

McVicker's Theatr treet, between Bearborn f the Wisard Herrmann.

Hooley's Theatre. street, between Clark and La Salle E. A. Sothern. "The Crushed Trage

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1880.

A MAN who went to bed drunk in a build

ing at Tarport, Pa., failed to wake up when ing caught fire, and was burned up THE President of a St. Louis savings bank ced to three months' impris

nt and a fine of \$300 for swearing to the condition of the bank. The falls ald be uncomfortably crowded if the encement of that penalty could be made areal all over the country. NOTHER advance in the price of nails has

ben decreed by the Western Nail Associa-tion at Pittsburg, to take effect at once. The new rate is \$5.25, and it is expected that will be sent up to \$5.50 before the ist April. The nail-makers evidently mean play the "boom" for all it is worth.

A REPORT was yesterday current in the British House of Commons that Barones Burdett-Coutts Intended to make the prince or added two ciphers too many to ure, and that the gift is to be £5,000, and is a noble one for all

Press from association with his constituents in the Third Wisconsin District, Corressman Hazelton returns to Washington gressman Hazelton returns to Washington fully impressed with the importance of the passage by Congress of two measures in which the people of the West are just now aking a lively interest,—the Aldrich Immeliate-Transportation bill, and the bill introluced by Mr. Fort, of Illinois, to cheapen the cost of newspapers and school-books by educing the duty on paper and removing it altogether from articles entering into the manufacture of paper.

endered by Judge Tuley in the Cirmit Court, involving the question of the iois and some other States as a commo aw marriage. In this case no marriage cer iving together for several years as man and wife the parties separated permanently. Later on the man in the case died, and the just decided decrees to the woman he fights in his estate, the same as though man Hed to him in regular form.

A null centaining new legislation on subject of bigamy and polygamy, designed to reach the case of the Utah Mormons, has ech reported to the Senate by the Judiciary committee. It declares that any man who narries more than one woman is guilty Sigamy, and imposes a fine of not less than 8500 and imprisonment not exceeding five rears upon the bigamists of both sexes. Persons drawn as jurymen in bigamy cases may be challenged if they are or have been lying in a state of bigamy or polygamy, or if they approve of the practice, and in this way the bill proposes to make convictions possible even in the Mormon country.

Ir is said in Washington that the result of the Harrisburg Convention has convinced the friends of Senator Blaine that he ought no longer to remain in the background pendng the aetermination of the question whether Grant will or will not be a candidate before the Chicago Convention, but that he should now take the field openly and organize an active canvass in opposition to the Grant movement with a view to preventing instructions for Grant by Western States. They are especially desirous that the Blaine element in Illinois should assert itself vigorously forthwith, and believe that the consent of their leader is alone necessary to enable them to effectively oppose the effort to secure a soild Grant delegation from Illinois. Mr. Blaine has not yet explicitly authorized such a course, but it is thought he will shortly course, but it is thought he will shortly

THE report of the Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, which was assigned to the duty of investigating the affairs of the German National Bank ing the affairs of the German National Bank in this city, was yesterday morning submitted to the House, and is given in full in our Washington dispatches. It bears evidence throughout of the thoroughness and care with which the inquiry was conducted by the Sub-Committee, and its censure of the management of the bank's affairs is severe and contact of the Committee finds that the anstiated. The Committee finds that the whole secret of the trouble was that the Directors of the bank wholly failed in their duties and obligations under the law, and allowed one or two men to conduct

iters not only for the full an f stock, but for an add onal sum equal to

THE City of Tokio, Japan, rec red severely from a great conflagra arly one-third of the place being destro nearly one-third of the place being destroyed. They have a Fire Department there, which, according to the latest Oriental advices, considers it no part of its functions to save the property of citizens when threatened by the devouring flames. It appears that this department is used only as a powerful machine, the brakes of which are worked by the leading politicians, whose interest it is to have a rousing fire occasionally that they may profit thereby in their manifold business capacities. Your steam fire-engine is not a popular piece of mechanism in that far-off region, their introduction recently having proved an incentive to riotous demonstrations.

Upon his return from a trip to New York Upon his return from a trip to New York on business, Mr. W. C. Gondy, of this city, a member of the Democratic National Committee, reports the feeling in Democratic circles at the East as strongly tending toward Horatic Seymour as the Presidential candidate, provided he will accept. Tilden is very generally regarded as out of the race, though still capable of exercising a powerful influence in the choice of a candidate. Seymour of New York and McDonald of Innour of New York and McDonald of Indiana, for President and Vice-President, is the ticket which Mr. Gondy thinks possesses the ticket which Mr. Gondy thinks possesses the greatest possible combination of availability and strength. He believes Grant's chances for the Republican nomination have been injured rather than improved by the action of the Pennsylvania Convention, because the fact was demonstrated beyond question that there is no spontaneous demand for his candidacy, and that his nomination can only be brought about as the result of a close and stubbornly-contested fight.

Ir has been ascertained, upon what claimed to be positive information and authority, that the Democratic majority of the Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Elections have fully agreed to recommend to the Committee the unseating of William D. Washburn, the Republican Representative of the Third District of Minnesota, the seating of Ignatius Donnelly, Democratic opponent. In view of the fact that Mr. Washburn received a clear majority of 3,012, a large portion of which was given by his own city, Minneapolis, it seems almost beyond belief that the Democrats of the Sub-Committee can seriously entertain the charge brought by Donnelly that Washburn's election was secured by bribery; or, in the event of such action, that the House Committee will dare to present a recommenda-tion for unseating Washburn, or that the Heuse majority would concur in such a report if presented. But all things are possible with a Democratic majority when partisan power is at stake; and when it remembered that the consummation of this dagrant robbery would change Minnesota into Democratic State in the event of the next President being elected by the House, it will be seen that the temptation to perpetrate the outrage is very strong,—perhaps too strong to be resisted. In the light of what was attempted in Maine, and of the many mon-strous acts of partisan infamy committed already by the Democratic majority in seat ng contestants without a shadow of right to support their claims to seats, the report re rarding the Washburn case may easily prove to be true.

STATUS OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY

scribing the failure of the Reagan bill before the House Committee on Commerce convey on that the bill was v in the interest of the railroad lobby. This impression was probably obtained from Mr. Reagan himself, who was evidently disappointed and chagrined that he could no secure a favorable report upon a bill of which he was the author, and which passed the House of the preceding Congress by a najority of thirty-five votes. It appears, however, from other accounts, that the Com-mittee refused to report the Reagan bill by a vote of 8 to 7, not with the purpose of stifling all legislation for the regulation of railroads, but in order to report a substitute which had been prepared by a sub-committee, and which provides for a National Commission. It is only fair, at all events, to put this latter construction upon the opposition to the Reagan oill, since it is scarcely conceivable that th Commerce Committee will dare to antag-onize public sentiment and pander to the nterests of the railroad corporations to the extent of refusing an opportunity for the

Congress.

The gentlemen who voted in committee against reporting the Reagan bill were Bliss of New York, Ross of New Jersey, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Wait of Connecticut Townsend of Ohio, Russell of Massachu setts, Clardy of Missouri, and Turner of Kentucky. The majority of those who voted against it are Eastern members, and it is pos sible that they may be disposed to antagoni; as far as they dare, any and every measure for regulating inter-State commerce by rail-roads, but it is hardly to be credited that the Western and Southern members of the Com-mittee-Townsend, Clardy, and Turner-are governed by a sentiment of general hostility to the scheme. In any case it may be set down as certain that no clique in the Commerce Committee will be permitted to smother the whole question. If necessary, public sentiment will demand from the House a resolution compelling the Commerce Committee o report one of these bills favor ably or adversely in order to bring the subject before the House. It is probable that some definit action will be taken by the Committee on Friday, when the Reagan bill again comes up on a motion to reconsider; it this motion be voted down and the Reagan bill be again shelved, then the Commerce Committee should agree upon a substitute a ce, in order to relieve itself of the suspicion of being under the control of the rail

road lobby. It is not to be denied that the Reagan bill is defective in that it fails to provide for the ereation of a National Railway Commission for the enforcement of the law. The general principles of the Reagan bill are correct. They provide, in brief, against discrimination, unreasonable charges, and the pooling of freights; but no special machinery is supplied by the bill for the direct and speedy application of these principles, and the individual remedy against railroad discrimination and extortion would be as tedious and expensive as it is now. It will undoubtedly be much better for the Commerce Committee to agree upon some bill which shall include both a declaration of the general principles enunciated in some bill which shall include both a declara-tion of the general principles enunciated in the Reagan bill and the creation of a Board of Commissioners to be intrusted with the power to enforce these principles. If the bill proposed by Mr. McCoid, of Iowa, is the substitute to which the Committee is inclined, as is hinted, then the chief objection is that the proposed Board of three Commissioners is not given all the authority which such a Board should have for compelling railroad Board should have for compelling rallroad corporations to conform to the requirements of the law and enforcing prompt remedy in case of violation of the law. The

ablicity of railroad accounts, and an all report from the National Commissi-alch shall include the railroad sta tics of the country, and a recommendation of such remedial legislation as the Commission may choose to make. This would be a sort of promise that something definit will be done at some time in the future, but it would leave the public for the present about as much at the mercy of the railroad corporaions as it is now.

It is strange that not a single measure has been framed which fully meets the require-ment of public protection; and this fact is all the more striking because the Committee have a model in the English law which may be adapted to the railroad conditions in this country, and afford at once a cheap and easy method for appeal against railroad abuses. The English law makes a general declara-tion of principles, and charges the National Railway Commissioners with the duty of applying them. tween the railroads and the public, and also in differences between the railroad cor-porations. It virtually regulates railroad charges, since schedules must be submitted for the approval of the Commission, and can only be changed with the consent of the latter. No combinations between different railroad corporations are permitted, except such as the Commission approves in the pullic interest. In deciding upon complaint that come before it, the dictum of the Commission is binding upon all parties pending an appeal to the Superior Court. This system affords protection, and nothing less in authority and jurisdiction will serve reason why a bill constructed upon this model should not be reported, unless the rail-road lobby has more influence in Washing-ton than can be exercised by an oppressed and indignant public.

A NEW AND QUESTIONABLE SCHEME. There has been a very honest and a very just claim before Congress, presented by the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. This claim has been pending for some years, but, being comparatively small, involving no steal, and not supported by any lobby, and having nothing to divide, it has been defeated year after year, not by active oppo sition, but by neglect. This claim arises

In the acts providing for the admission Alabama, Ohio, Mississippi, Indiana, and Illinois, it was stipulated, as a condition of ission of such States to the per cent of the net proceeds of the public lands sold in those States should be reserved for the purpose of making roads; that three-fifths thereof should be applied to those obects within each State, under the dire tion of the Legislature, and two-fifths in making a road or roads "leading to" the tate, under the direction of Congress. In the Alabama act, this proposition by Congress to set apart this 5 per cent of the proceeds the public lands sold in that State was on the ondition precedent that the Alabama Conention should, by an irrevocable ordinance agree and declare," among other things, that each tract of land sold by the United States in that State should be exfrom all taxation, whether for State, county, or other purposes, for the term of five years after the date of the sale thereof. In the acts admitting Mississippi, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois precisely that in the case of Ohio the 2 per cent was to be expended in making a road "to and

through" that State. In 1855 Congress directed a settlement to be made with the State of Alabama, to as certain what sum was due that State under this stipulation, and to pay to Alabama whata like act was passed in the case of Missis sippi, directing the payment to the State of whatever was unpaid of the 5 per cent. The same act also provided:

"That the said Commissioner of the LandOffice shall also state an account between the
United States and each of the other States upor
the same principles, and shall allow and pay to
each State such amount as shall thus be found due, estimating all lands and permanent researcions at \$1.25 per acre." This section was intended to place all the

and States on the same footing with Alabama and Mississippi. At the dates of the admission of these States Congress was engaged in making the "National road" from Cumberland, Maryland, to Jefferson City, in the State of Missouri, and the officers of the Land Department Insisted that Congress had expended a much greater sum on that road than had been obtained from the 2 per cent retained from the sales of the public lands. It is true that the 2 per cent was withheld to aid in building that road, but after som years' expenditure thereon the work wa abandoned; the Government failed to con struct the road, but it retained the 2 per cent In the acts admitting other States this reservation of 5 per cent was made under like ompacts between Congress and the follow ing States: Louisiana, Arkansas, Michigan Wisconsin, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Flor ida, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Oregon. Nebraska, and Nevada; all these States hav been paid the entire 5 per cent except th States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The claim of these three States has been to be re funded the two-fifths of this fund withheld from them under this compact to build road which was never built, and they have asked that the accounting officers of the Treasury be directed to settle with them exactly as they settled with Mississippi and Alabama under precisely the same circumstances. The late Isaac N. Morris, of this State, represented this honest, equitable, and wholly unobjectionable demand. A bill, such as was asked, passed one or other branch of Congress several times, but failed or want of action in the other House. A bill referring the matter to the Court of Claims passed one House a year ago, and

failed in the Senate by one vote.

Now there is before Congress a new bill of much greater proportions, and embracing entirely new matter. It provides for thousand where hundreds were only asked before. It is capable of unlimited expansion, and the keen scent for spoliation of the Treasury will unquestionably push it to the largest possi-ble sum. There are eighteen States interested; they are known as the land States, and are the same previously mentioned in this article, with the addition of Colorado. All the acts of Congress in reference to these States set apart 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of public land "sold" in those States. Heretofore in all these States, ex-cept Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the Government has accounted for and paid over to these several States the whole of the per cent on all public land "sold," considering that land "sold" only which was given in exchange for eash. But the public land has been disposed of in much greater quantities in other ways than for eash. Holders of warrants issued for military services in the War of the Revolution, in the War of 1812, in the Mexican War, and perhaps in some of the Indian wars, have been located on the public lands. Lands have also been denated to aid in the construction of railways and canals; lands to the extent of many millions of acres have been given to endow public schools, colleges, and universities; and many other millions of acres have been granted

to be considered as disposed of for a valuable consideration, and that the land States are entitled to 5 per cent of the legal value of the land, just the same as if the land had sen sold for eash.

The present but

The present bill, however, is limited to an allowance of 5 per cent of the proceeds of the public lands located by military land-warrants, the warrants to be computed as equivalent to cash at the rate of \$1.25 per acre. The number of acres of land called for by the acts of 1847 and 1850, giving lands as bounty for military services in the Mexican and other wars, amounted to about 61,000,000 acres. Estimating these as equivalent to cash at \$1.25 per acre, the gross value is \$76,-250,000. 5 per cent of which will be equal to \$3,612,500. Of the other military warrants located on the public lands we have no figures, though if the land bounties issued for services in the Revolution be included the total number of acres will be increased

Of course this bill is only a beginning. If It be passed and the principle be established that any disposition of the land by Congress is equivalent to a "sale," entitling the State to 5 per cent of the statutory price of the land, then it will be an easy matter for the next Congress to provide that the land granted for railroads, wagon-roads, canals, colleges and universities, and for homesteads shall also be considered as sold for a valuable consideration, and the States entitled to 5 per cent of the value thereof, computed at \$1.25 per acre. Substantially the bill provides for the payment in cash to the severa land States of 6% cents per acre of all the pub lic lands sold, given away, or otherwise parted with from 1776 to the present day. It will be seen how the modest, just, unobjectionable claim of the States of Ohio, Indi-ana, and Illinois has been used as the pretext for a grand combination, which, if successful, will be so far beyond the ordinary means of the Treasury that a National loan will have to be made and the payment put in the form of an addition to the National debt. The passage of such a bill will furnish a pretext and a precedent for the like distribution among other States of immense sums for all manner of purposes. It will be the foundation for a system of National expendiures, to be met by new loans and addition

tive in every sense, and end in the ruptcy of the Treasury. WHAT THE GRAND TRUNK WAY DO The first train over the new Chicago con-nection with the Grand Trunk Railroad of anada took a large cargo of grain from this city on Saturday, shipped to Liverpool by way of Portland. The true mission of this railroad is to regulate the winter rates from the West to the seaboard. It is not expected that this mission will be undertaken from any philanthropic motives, but because th Grand Trunk corporation can make it pay This is now an independent road, controll all necessary connections between Chicago and three seaports. Its domain may quickly comprehended from the following

o the public debt, that will be most destruc

All three of these seaport cities have excel ent harbors, and two of them are open during the entire winter. The Portland harbon is the best on the Atlantic coast during the winter season, and the ocean route from that point to Liverpool is much shorter than from either New York or Philadelphia. It is probable that both Portland and Boston will avoid the terminal charges which form so conspicuous a part of the extortion practiced by the railroads that lead to New York. The Grand Trunk has a level road for the most part, is operated upon economic principles, can profitably devote its energies and facilities to freight transactions, can readily secure favorable working arrangements ocean steamers, and will have the active sup port of the shippers and merchants of Chi-cago and the three Eastern termini. Hence it only needs to keep out of the clutches of the Vanderbilt ring in order to be dictator of the traffic between the West and the sea board. The grain and provision blockade at Chi-

cago this winter illustrates what the Grand Trunk Railroad may do for itself and the Western public if it shall choose to hold aloof from the combination of the other Eastern trunk lines. The Vanderbilt-Fink pool have maintained the prohibitory rates of 40 cents per 100 pounds on grain and 45 cents per 100 pounds on provisions, and added the ocean charges, whatever they might be, on foreign consignments. The result is an un-paralleled accumulation of grain at Chicago and other Western points, which might have been shipped abroad at a profit to both the producers and the transporters. The Grand Trunk Railroad may now tap the Chicago warehouses, and attract to this point the grain from other Western eities and towns that is awaiting shipment. Had the road been in operation with its own Chicago connection during the entire winter, as it will be during future winter seasons, it would have carried off the great bulk of the present accumulations gradually and done a business only limited by its capacity. It is rumored that the other trunk lines will meet the Grand Trunk competition by making foreign freights as low as the new trunk line offers, but still maintain the old rates between Chicago and New York or Philadelphia on all shipments except foreign con-signments. The Eastern pool will find it impossible to carry out such a scheme, for it will be a discrimination against New York and Philadelphia, and an injustice to the shippers and merchants of those cities, that will bring a crushing indignation upon them. It is perfectly clear that the Grand Trunk Railroad can find a larger profit in the long run by independent action and reasonable charges than by combining with the other trunk lines to practice extortion. The Van-derbilt, Gould, Scott, and Garrett lines can make no war upon the Grand Trunk which the latter is not in a position to sustain better than any of its competitors. In the summer season they must all conform to the circumstances of water competition, so that the Grand Trunk will have an equal chance with the other through railroads. In the winter season any combination for the purpose of extortion into which the Grand Trunk might enter with the other roads would result in ust such a blockade as there is now, and the Grand Trunk would be a loser in common with the other corporations. So long, how-ever, as the Grand Trunk shall make indeendent rates, based upon an estimate of

erty, it will be given a preference by Chicago shippers for two reasons—viz.: (1) Because it will be to the interest of Chicago to sustain and encourage this fair and independent policy; and (2) because the Grand Trunk, having no collateral interests in the West, will be distinctively a Chicago road, and consequently work exclusively to increase Chicago trade. If its managers can look beyond the temptation of exorbitant rates through combination, they can reach out for steadler, and bination, they can reach out for steadler, and surer profits in the aggregate by uniformly reasonable charges. Ash-Wednesday was ushered in yester-

day with dull gray skies, copious rain, and general discomfort overhead and underfoot. The sober attire of Nature was not unbenaugurated and will last until society blossoms out again on Easter Sunday, thirty-eight days hence. As time goes on, and opinions grow more liberal, and observances f special periods in the Church cale dered less obligatory, we have come to ook upon the keeping of Lent not altogether as a means of spiritual refreshment, but also as a grateful time for physical rest. The de mands of modern society have become so complicated, and at the same time convenional, it asks for so much from its and gives so little in return, that its service has grown to be irksome. Its exactions are generally met with protest before and grumoling after, and yet are unhesitatingly complied with, since there is a tacitly-fi greement that to be out of society is to be out the world, though those eccentric beings who are out of it as a rule find fully as much pleasure and a great deal more comfort than those who are in. The demands thus far made upon its members have been unusually exacting, first, because in the present busi ness boom money has become plenty and its possessors have been anxious to make a splurge with it, and, second, because the weather has been so mild and bland that it could not furnish any basis for regrets. There have been three or four opera-seas argely attended and calling for more than ustomary attention because presence and toilets have been heralded in the newspapers. thus instituting a somewhat vigorous social rivalry. It has been an unusually favorable vinter for marrying, and weddings been peculiarly showy. The clubs have never been so busy before with re-ceptions, and their gatherings have never been characterized with so much of glitter and show. Soirées, receptions, routs, and dances have been abundant and crowded even upon the expiring hours of Mardi-Gras. The mere physical exertion of meeting all these demands that involve scrupulous toilets. aggravating crush, midnight salads, and loss of sleep is immense, and calls for the rest thich grateful Lent will now bring. There another feature of the demands of society hat makes them peculiarly tiresome. Few of them pay for the trouble. It is not alone he physical discomfort of being jammed in he crush, of wandering about in an aimless kind of way, or of being glued to a wall, of devouring refreshments that involve the ecessity of subsequent ancestral visits, and of the wear and tear of toilets, but there is the galling certainty among nine-tenths of the guests that the other tenth will eclipse them. When Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Jr., appeared at the President's reception, blazing with \$800,000 worth of diamonds on her person, and accompanied by her two de tectives, though the show was nothing more nor less than shoddy, every other lady in the room was a failure, and probably felt herself to be so. They had arrayed themselves in the most sumptuous manner possible to their purses with the intention of making a display, but this one lady, with more than wealth enough on her person in the way of

the votaries of society will now have a long rest, and, even if they do not retire to cloister and mortify the flesh and fast abstemiously, they will at least give up the frivolities of the world, and with a sigh of relief will settle down to sober toilets, quiet evenings, spiritual reflections and fish, and there wi be no hint of the gayety of the past season. except as Paterfamilias somewhat sullenly counts the cost and wonders if it paid, and Materfamilias and the young ladies compare their experiences with reference to plan future campaigns. Unquestionably they will be sorry in a mild pathetic sort of way for their wordliness and make an earnest, honest effort\*to cultivate their spiritual natures getting a smattering of sanctificati which will disappear when the adven of Easter Sunday necessitates the mental uncertainties that cluster about the new spring hat. Nevertheless the ntcome of Lent is profitable. Even if one is not an ascetic in observance of this fast, it is a good thing to forget for a time the vanities, pomps, and vexations of the world and rest from them. No severer penalty could be inflicted upon society than to keep up an unremitting round of gayety from one year's end to the other. Meanwhile, we commend our readers to their lentils and fish bespeaking for them good appetites, trusting that the contemplation of spiritual things will better prepare them for the serious duties of life, and that when the flowers of Easter morning bloom again they will emerge from the seclusion of Lent better men and women, and all the more ready to enjoy the pleasures of this world by reason of their

diamonds alone to take care of all the suffer-

ing poor in Chicago and administer all its

charities for a year, eclipsed the whole of

them, and threw them in the shade as com-pletely as if they had not been there. The

same in lesser degree happens in all other receptions, and nothing is more tiresome, un-

satisfactory, and disappointing.

From all these discomforts and vexati

contemplation of the affairs of the other. THEY have a peculiar method in some parts of Russia for enforcing recantation of religious views that may not accord with the ideas of those who adhere to the Greek Church. It is not the custom to bring wanderers from the fold of the established religion back thereto by persuasive arguments, but the knout, rather, enforces the mandate of the officials, and emphasizes the degree of intolerance that no nation save Russia would be guilty of. A case to this end has just come to the knowledge of the outer world from a remote section of the Car's broad domain. A few weeks ago thirteen peasants were brought up for trial in a city known as Elisabetgrad, for being ringleaders in a series of crueities which disgraced the town called Vosnessensk, located in the Government of Kherson. There had grown up in this Government, or State as we might term it here, a sect known as "Stundists." They deny the efficacy of Greek Church ceremonies, base their religious views solely on the teachings of the Bible, hold prayer-meetings for the study of the Scripture and prayer, but have no officiating clergy. It is said that this class of people descended from Russian soldiers who, in the long years past, had been quartered at Potsdam, and who had turned from the Greek faith through the labors of German missionaries. When these soldiers went again to Russia they were banished, on account of their religious bellef, to a military cotony in the then almost uninhabited south, and their descendants have greatly multiplied since then. By direction of the Russian Government recent efforts have been made to bring these people back to the Greek faith, but the Greek priests have been unable to seduce them from their sound Riblicial belief. The discomfiture of the clergy excited the fanaticism of the peasants. the Stundists were arrested, and arraigned, and called upon to recant publicly, conform to the ordinances of the Greek Church, and declare themselves ready to receive 500 lashes should they again relapse into Stund-THEY have a peculiar method in some

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the Evenin Journal says:

"John V. Farweil, of Chicago, has sent word to Senator Blaine that he can secure the Illinoid delegation at Chicago, and that State will not cast its vote for Grant, if a proper effort in made by Blaine's friends. A prominent Illinoid Republican said to-day that Farwell had a representative here now trying to arrange with Blaine for the vote of Illinois in the Chicago Convention, and that Farwell wants to control the patronage of the State if Blaine is nominated and elected."

nated and elected."
This is a highly improbable story. While John V. is a Republican, he has never taken any active part in politics. He does not "boom" for any candidate. He is probably friendly to Blaine, and is certainly not hostile to Grant. This reporter has evidently mixed up the two prothers, and is thinking of Charles B., who has been something of a politician in his time and has a taste for the business which John V. has the life in New Orleans assisting at the not. But he is in New Orleans assi Mardi-Gras, and therefore has not the vote of Illinois for Blaine."

THE Peoria Journal (Independent-Demo

burne:

"Indeed in many respects Washburne is by far
the most available man, and the best man, now
within reach of the Republicans. His service
in the House antedates that of any man now
prominent before the public, for he was a
veteran in the House while Blaine was still but
a country editor in the woods of Maine, while
Grant was drifting about Galena, unknown,
neglected, and forgotten. It takes but a little
while in these days for the new generation to
forget the Josephs that had unled them before.
But amonic our readers are many who will still
remember that Washburne's services were so
great as to give him the title of "The Watch-Dog But among our readers are many who will remember that Washburne's services were great as to give him the title of "The Watch-of the Troasury." No diplomat, no atta-houry with the precedents of the civil servin Europe, served his constituents so well won half the glory our Illinois statesman dis Paris during the Franco-Prussian war and horrors of the Communistic Government tollowed. The Germans of this country are posed to Grant and indifferent to Blaine, they regard Washburne with feelings of grutude, a sentiment that is honorable to them a creditable to the gentleman for whom it manifested."

are here. Neither is willing to venture a tion as to how the State will go, and say it hree of the candidates have influential ng. They both agree that it is improbab ing. They both agree that it is improbable to the Michigan delegation will go to Chicago structed, but that each man will vot accord to his own preferences. These gentlemen this is not possible to get a convention in Michigan that will indorse either Grant, Sherman,

THE Cincinnati Gazette also has taken out its "shooting-irons," and waited on Pres Hayes and John Quincy Adams Howard: Hayes and John Quincy Adams Howard;

"We do not see why the President should make a fuss with Senator Conkling, or anybody else, about the appointment of J. Q. Howard as Appraiser of Merchandise in the New York Custom-House. His appointment, in the first place, was a clear violation of Civil-Service principles. He knew nothing about merchandise he was appointed to appraise, and was placed there merely as a favor—to draw salary—

about."

If John Quincy Adams Howard really is much of an appraiser he will estimate his own chances of getting that office at ni, and consider himself lucky if he stays where he is.

MATT CARPENTER can't whip the newspapers in his State into the traces to pull for Grant. The Milwaukee Scatinal is specially mutinous, and says: "The St. Louis paper that booms for Grant is very indignant that Secretary Schurz should have allowed his friendship for Hayt to blind him to the corruption of the latter. It is to the Secretary's credit that Hayt was finally removed,—which did fot happen to the friends of Grant, who were found to be rather too intimate with crooked whisky men." And the Fond du Lae Commonwealth, whose editor had Carpenter's warm support in the Senate lately, booms for Blaine.

G. W. Cubtis thinks there is no need of a strong man in the White House. He says: MATT CARPENTER can't whip the

G. W. Curis thinks there is no need of a strong man in the White House. He says:

"There is no more intolerable and unrepublican nonsense than the talk of the necessity of a strong man in the President's chair. It is a cry of distrust of American institutions. It is a cry of welcome to those who despise a Republic and disbelieve in it. What we need is not the Government of a strong man, but of a strong people, eithat is, a people strong in their loyalty to law, strong in their faith in free popular institutions, strong to maintuin every bulwark of liberty and the Republic which the experience of a century and the example of our best and wisest of patriots have erected."

HOWARD M. KUTCHIN, editor of the Fond Howard M. Kutchin, editor of the Fond du Lac Commonwealth, had old man Thurman's vote and influence for the Collectorship, and little Gen. Bragg didn't know how he could shake the Ohio Senator. But finally Bragg telegraphed for a copy of the Commonwealth in which Thurman was attacked, and the Ohio Senator changed sides instantly, and asked his fellow-Democrats to vote against Kutchin. But Thurman didn't explain how Kutchin was worse fitted to be a Collector after writing that article than he was before.

The Evening News says in redundant

THE Evening News says in redundant phrasoology that when the big morning papers give their readers five cents' worth of news for one cent, it will join them in an effort to the price of the price of the price.

one cent, it will join them in an effort to cheapen the price of paper. After the paper combination have twisted up print to about 12 or 15 cents, the little center will begin to cry out. "Morning men and b" brethren, what shall I do to be saved?" It would be well to begin the work of salvation now, for Philistines are after its blood.

When the Chicago delegation wen a Washington a few weeks ago to induce the Republican National Committee to call the Convention at Chicago, they made the most solemn piedges that hotel rates would not be raised on the visitors. Evidently the delegation lied. The Dennarrats would do well to bear this fact in mind in selecting the place for their next Convention.—St. Louis Glube-Democrat.

No; the Chicago delegation did not lie them St. Louis Gube-Democrat.

No: the Chicago delegation did not lie then. It is the St. Louis newspapers that are lying now. There will be no advance in rates.

now. There will be no advance in rates.

In 1822, when H. J. Jewett ran for Governor of Onio against David Tod, there was not one vote east for Jewett in Geaugn County. Jewett's personal and political popularity in Onio will be found very small if he comes before the people again.—Rancena Republican.

The Republican is slightly mistaken. Geaugn County gave Mr. Jewett 12 votes against 1,924 for Gov. Tod. This was in 1831.—Toled Blade.

What the Republican meant was that H. J. Jewett wouldn't have any votes if he should run for President in 1880.

The Indianapolis Journal is getting "out" with the Administration, with which it used to be on very friendly terms. Martindale says that the nomination of J. Q. Howard to a subordinate position in the New York Custom-House was hardly fit to be made, and that "his promotion to one of the most lucrative Federal offices in New York over the heads of experienced officials" would be a public scandal.

much concerned about the tariff on steel-rails, but it hasn't got around to the paper tax yet. Its district is full of paper-mills.

THE Richmond (Va.) Dispatch comes to

States Senator-elect from that State, is in favor of forming in Virginia an Electoral tieket, which shall be pledged to no party and to ne particular candidate for the Presidency. Mahone seems to be very much out in the cold, and more of a "widow" even than old Ben Butler, Och, hope, Widow Mahone!

Ir isn't safe to assume that Samuel J. Tilden couldn't carry the State of Ohio against Grant. It is not safe to assume that Mr. Samuel J. Tilden couldn't carry the State of New York against Grant. It isn't safe to assume that Samuel J. Tilden couldn't carry the States of Indiana, Connecticut, and New Jersey against Grant.—Cincinnati Commercial.

A BLAINE boom comes from St. Lawrence County. At a regular Republican cancus held in Potsdam Saturday to nominate town officers, at which over 300 men were present, a division of the house with discussion as between Gran and Blaine resulted in favor of Blaine by over the cone.

A DEMOCRATIC statesman at Wast A DEMOCRATIC statesman at Washington the other day got thirsty and sent this penellal message to a bartender: "Pleas send as i burben coctales." After "smiling," that cer-tainly spells it. No "burben" could mistalhat the thirsty Democrat wanted.

An elegant Stalwart said to a newsr correspondent at Washington: "We can elect a yaller dog if we see fit to nominate one at the Chicago Convention." But the question is, honest Republicans want a yaller dog for Pro-

THE HON, H. B. HURD, official reviter of

the Illinois Statutes of 1874, is getting out an edition of the Revised Statutes of Illinois brought down to 1880, which will be issued Do THE Democratic managers know that a private meeting of Mr. Tilden's Congressional supporters was held in Washington last west? This is true, and can be proved.

PERSONALS

Mr. Acklen doesn't seem to need any The twin brother of Representative Horn the Michigan humorist, is a member of the Object

A Mrs. Campbell, of Detroit, recently are parth to triplets. The Campbells have ap-parently arrived.

"While not exactly a dark horse, my friends insist, that I am a brown, with black points."—Mr. Windom. Mrs. Astor's \$800,000 diamonds seem to have been the belle of the ball at the Pre reception Tuesday night.

We still insist that Logan is the darket horse in the Presidential race. All the rest local like-blondes alongside of him. "Annetta" wants to know if there is " healing cure, a tender baim for a love-strict meart." There are two: marriage and a live-

The latest boom is in the price of ones, and unless men wish to play into ands of a blood-sucking monopoly they a

People who ascribe Mr. Tilden's re-eclusion of himself from society to fal-cealth are wrong. This is leap-year, and vise man taketh no chances.

Do not cry for little Georgie, He is in the golden camp; Gently was he wafted upward By the non-explosive lamp.

The active Washington correspondent got out his little hammer and begun na campaign lies. This great industry promise boom more vigorously than ever this year. The Rochester Democrat devotes a co of editorial space to asking: "Will there be another epic?" Not in Chicago, if the police ac-certain the residence of the man who conten-

David Stuart, the noted merchant of Phil-adelphia and Liverpool, has just died in England in his Tild year. He was a man of strong char-acter and excellent business talent. He was known as a sturdy Unionist during the Civil War. A New York journal recently designed length two dozen night-dresses will had manufactured recently had manufactured the second recently had been second recently had been second recently had been second recently designed to the second recently designed recently designed to the second recently designed recently designed to the second recently designed recently designe

From the unanimity with which Olive Logan and several other female correspondent describe Alfonso's bride as plain to the ven of uginess, no reasonable man can av conclusion that Christine has a bonnet they are unable to duplicate.

In a recent speech at Manchester, England, Sir William Harcourt said: "If at any time I have leaped into unconscious humor it is no fault of mine." As Mr. Harcourt is known to be an Englishman, any such explanation would be deemed superfluous on this side of the water, be deemed superfluous on this side of the water.

An exchange says that George MacDonal, the novelist, is 55 years old, and parts his hair in the middle. There were probably so vacancies in the Aberdeen dry-goods starts when George started out to earn his own living, or he would never have intruded that part on the literary world.

No wine was served at the President's reception Tuesday night, but in lieu of the popping of champagne-corks was heard the mistre clink of the wassail teacup as the inspiring decoction was passed around. As Mr. Webster aptly remarked, "This is a great country, and don't you forget it."

The late Gen. John Brisbin, who was

don't you forget it."

The late Gen. John Brisbin, who was buried at Newark, N. J., on Saturday, is understood to have left about \$65,000 in legacies to relatives and friends. The remainder of his estate, which is estimated at over \$230,000, is to be equally divided among eight of the principal notable institutions, including the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

James Buchanan Evans was one of the head clerks in the Treasury Department eighteen years ago, and a great favorit in Washington society. He was a noted wit, a graceful dancer, wealthy, and a free drinker. A Miss Harvey was a Washington belle. She belonged to a Nerfolk family, and had been carefully reared. This couple caused a social fintter by cloping This couple caused a social flutter by clops and getting married. They did not return, a were soon forgotten in the circles in which the had moved. Even their relatives lost sight them. A few days ago, while a woman was sin them. A few days ago, while a woman was singing and dancing on the stage of a concertation at Milwaukee, she was told that her husband was lying unconscious in a barroom. It was common for him to get drunk, and she attached little importance to the message; but her daughter, also a performer, went to see her father and found him dying from a fractured skull. He was the once courted James Buchana Bwan, and had become a sot. The woman was the former belle, Miss Harvey, and had turned her accomplishments to account in a low form of the

A LOTTERY TEST CASE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Milwauker, Feb. II.—A case of interelottery men in general throughout the U States will come up for trial at the next critterm of the United States District Courconcerns the right of the lottery men to advertisements or any matter relating to lotes through the mails. There is a law proling the practice and punishing all infraction fine or imprisonment, or both. parties against whom criminal as is brought under the law, in present case, are J. R. Patty, George Patty. George J. Blythe, proprietors of the House, Fond du Lac. These parties receoriginated a lottery scheme, with the House as the capital prize, and flooded the mouth of the circulars, etc. Consequently they been arrested for the purpose of establishin test case for si milar action elsewhere. Commissioner Bloody, and bound the parties over in sum of \$1,000 each, for their appearance as next term of the United States Court to be the

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 11.—The wedding of Mondid Reeman and Miss Pannie Beck, both this city, was celebrated to-day. The event took place at Mead's Hall, the Rev. E. Gerce took place at Mead's Hall, the Rev. M. Rabbi of the Hebrew Synagog at Graoficiating. The large hall was crowd vited guests, and a large table in fragram was completely filled with electric and fribride, a beautiful Jewess, was elegan in lavender satin. After the cerems quet was served in the upper hall.

FOREIC

Points in the Poli in the House mons.

The Seed-Potatoes in Committee Body.

West of England Bu Formally Indicte spiracy.

An Organized Effo. Aid for Irelan Contin The Prussian Diet Prolong the An

Laws. sia Declared to Persia's Occup

Herat. Over One Hundred The

Cholera in Japan GREAT BRI

GREAT BIPARLIAM
LONDON, Feb. II.—The in
in the House of Commons
such an extent that, when
(Conservative), member fools one other member the
less, the Standard says,
intention of the Chatructiwhole ground again when to
the Queen's spoech is re
John P. Nolan's (Home-R
way) Seed-Potatoes bill
Law officers to borrow mo
from the Commissioners of
the purchase of seed-potate
solely for planting, at cost a
not, with or without securit
may think fit. The Treasu
to issue half a million poun
dated Fund if required for
measure.

Samuel Plimsoil. Liber introduced a bill requirin one-third of a ship's carg nuts it must be put in ber In the House of Commiley, Liberal, merchant and the Chancellor of the Except of United States for caused by the Newfour Fortune Ray has been am measures are being adopt abrogating or amending to of Washington relative Newfoundhand in-shore steps are being taken for taining if the provise of which admits American in purpose of shelter, repair chase of wood and water, them from going on shiftsh, purchase stores, memmen. imuel Plimsoll, Libera

thdrew his amendment.
Worker THAN
D'Donnell, Home-Rule
In, then moved his amen
in to the systematic neg
d also to the factious
acts of the frish Memi
effoverment and their Words of which stigmat the Government as

rents by threats of PENAL Alexander Schossa, priest engaged in cell ian Church at Hatton sentenced to penal services. THE ENGLISH s' Hall last m Mayor of Northampton, the English iand laws. pathy and support of the was unanimously adopted a long speech, and was en He reiterated his remarinouncing the House of Corofiand sharks. Messrs. Elember of Parliament Bespoke, warmly advocating glish and Irish democracy were given for Parnell.

oxform Feb. 11.—Davity ators, have visited Feet information with rest of those countries. I from the Irish Landit, will visit the chief ty, Belgium, Italy, and ees are being organize at support for the land the distress in Ireland. League has held a con and English members, when negotiations we see of popular demons the Britain on the land of the country of the land of the la

BOUGH WEATHER O
LONDON, Feb. 10.—The
hich sailed from Plymou
or Australia, has retur
ountered terrific weathe
she lost five passengers o
others received serious
and tossing of the vessel
passengers and crew, nu
landed. The weather
dinarily severe in the B
the coast-and it is fear
have occurred.

GERM

that Gen. Malione.

B. HURD, official reviser of tos of 1874, is getting out an Revised Statutes of Illinois, to 1880, which will be fissien

ocratic managers kn of Mr. Tilden's Cons ield in Washington la can be proved. ERSONALS.

doesn't seem to need any his bu her of Representative Horr, norist, is a member of the Chia ell, of Detroit, recently gave The Campbells have ap-

exactly a dark horse, my t I am a brown, with black adom. 8800,000 diamonds seem to 8800,000 diamonds seem to le of the ball at the President's

that Logan is the durkest lential race. All the rest look side of him. ants to know if there is "a under baim for a love-stricken to two: marriage and a liver-

n is in the price of to scribe Mr. Tilden's recenself from society to failing.
This is leap-year, and the for little Georgie,

be golden camp;
he wafted upward
n-explosive lamp,
shington correspondent h
hammer and begun nalli
dis great industry promises
ally than ever this year.

Democrat devotes a colum
to asking: "Will these

oted merchant of Phil-has just died in England a man of strong char-siness taient. He was dist during the Civil War. al recently described at iste's, and it is a no

ity with which Olive or female correspondents at Manchester, England

mid: "If at any time l nscious humor it is no ... Harcourt is known to such explanation would on this side of the water. that George MacDonald, ys that George MacDonald, 5 years old, and parts his There were probably no ordeen dry-goods stores us to earn his own living, intruded that part on

at the President's re-but in lieu of the pop-ks was heard the merry cacup as the inspiring de-around. As Mr. Webster

n Brisom, who was, on Saturday, is under-out \$65,000 in logacies to The remainder of his ed at over \$250,000, is to ag eight of the principal actuding the Society for

a Evans was one of the easury Department eighteen eat favorit in Washington 'ed wit, a graceful dancer, rinker. A Miss Harvey She belonged to a Nerbeen carefully reared, a social flutter by eloping I. They did not return, and in the circles in which they heir relatives lost sight of while a woman was singbe stage of a concerte was told that her husseious in a barroom. It in to get drunk, and she atto the message; but her er, went to see her father from a fractured skull, and had turned her account in a low form of the Evans was one of the

Y TEST CASE.

to The Chicago Tribune.

II.—A case of interest to all throughout the United or trial at the next criminal States District Court. It the lottery men to send ymatter relating to lotter. There is a law prohibitunishing all infractions by ment, or both. The whom eriminal action the law, in the Patty, George Patty, and roprietors of the Patty These parties recently scheme, with the Patty rize, and flooded the mails Consequently they have burpose of establishing a don elsewhere. Communisted the parties over in the or their appearance at the States Court to be tried. Y TEST CASE.

MENEAL.

o The Chicago Tribune.

11.—The wedding of Mr.
iss Faunie Beck, both of
ed to-day. The ceremony
leil, the Rev. E. Gerecht.
Synagog at Grand Kapids. iail, the Rev. E. Synagog at Grand Rapids, hall was crowded with inge table in front of the filled with elegant and latives and friends. The ess, was eleganty stired ter the ceremony a ban-upper hall

FOREIGN.

Points in the Political Debate in the House of Commons.

The Seed-Potatoes Bill Passed

in Committee in That

Body. West of England Bank Directors Formally Indicted for Conspiracy.

an Organized Effort to Procur Aid for Ireland on the Continent.

The Prussian Diet Will Probably Prolong the Anti-Socialist Laws.

Bussia Declared to Be in Favor of Persia's Occupancy of

Over One Hundred Thousand Deaths by Cholera in Japan Last Year.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENT.

LONDOX, Feb. II.—The interest in the debate the House of Commons flagged last night to the same extent that, when Alfred G. Manlen onservative), member for Cambridge, arose, ly one other member was present. Nevereless, the Standard says, it learns the present tention of the Obstructives is to go over the lole ground again when the address in reply the Queen's speech is reported.

John P. Nolan's (Home-Rule member for Gally) Seed-Potatoes bill authorizes the Poorwoffler to be row money without interest to the Commissioners of Public Works for a purchase of seed-potatoes to sell to tenants, lely for planting, at cost or under, on credit or and without security, as the authorities by think fit. The Treasury will be empowered issue half a million pounds from the Consolited Fund if required for the purposes of this easure.

easure. Samuel Plimsoli, Liberal member for Derby, atroduced a bill requiring that where more than methird of a ship's cargo consists of grain or auts it must be put in bags, sacks, or parrels. In the House of Commons Thursday, Gourdey, Liberal, merchant and shipowner, will ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer if the claim of the United States for \$103,000 for damages mused by the Newfoundland fishermen in Fortune Bay has been amicably arranged; what measures are being adopted for the purpose of abrogating or amending Clause 33 of the Treaty of Washington relative to the Canadian and Newfoundland in-shore fisheries, and whether steps are being taken for the purpose of ascertaining if the proviso of the Convention of 1818, which admits American fishermen to enter the British North American bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter, repairing damages, and purchase of wood and water, is intended to exclude them from going on shore to traffic, tranship ish, purchase stores, mend nets, and hire semment.

STRIKE THREATENED.

NOT PRUDENT. Times says: "Central Asia is not the cen-English imperial interests, nor in the pres-ndition of Europe does it seem prudent or cent to go so far for a field to meet a pos-

e, in replying to a request of the En-olics for the establishment of diplo-tions with Great Britain, stated that henjoys such liberty in England that selections are unpressed.

In the House of Commons Henry Fawcett (Liberal) moved an amendment to the report upon the address in reply to the speech from the thrane, expressing regret that no assurance had been given that the cost of renewal of the war in Afghanistan would not be wholly defrayed from the revenues of India.

The Under-Secretary for India declined to piedge the Government, but at the proper time, he said, the question must come before the Hyste.

The Under-Secretary for India declined to pledge the Government, but at the proper time, he said, the question must come before the Heuse.

Worker of the Exchequer promising to bring the question of the expenditure in Afrhanistan before the House Mr. Fawcett withdrew his amendment.

WORSE THAN TREASON.

O'Donneil, Home-Rule member for Dungarvan, then moved his amendment, calling afterion to the systematic neglect of Irish affairs, and also to the factious misrepresentation of the acts of the Irish Members of Parliament by the Government and their agents, the concluding words of which stigmatized abuses practiced by the Government as worse than treason. O'Donneil having prolonged till 5:45 p. m., the debate stood adjourned till to-morrow.

O'Donneil became very much excited, and wept when describing Parneil's services to his country. O'Donneil denied that Parneil and his followers had intended to promote agitation. Their object was to call attention to the miseries of the starving people, to which the Government was then apparently indifferent. There was, he said, a natural law which everrode legal rights. They only protested against the exaction of rents by threats of ejectment.

PENAL SERVITUDE.

Alexander Schossa, who recently fired on the priest engaged in celebrating mass in the Italian Church at Hatton Garden, London, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

THE ENGLISH LAND LAWS.

An enormously large meeting was held at St. James' Hall last night, presided over by the Mayor of Northampton, to advocate a reform in the English land laws. A resolution of sympathy and support of the Irish land agitation was unanimously adopted. Michael Davit made a long speech, and was enthusiastically cheered. He reiterated his remark made at Sligo, denouncing the House of Commons as an assembly of land sharks. Messrs. Bradlaugh, O'Sullivan, Member of Parliament Biggar, and others, also spoke, warmly advocating a union of the English and Irish democracy. Repeated cheers were given for Parliament Biggar, and others, a

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Davitt and Killen, the Irish agitators, have visited France and Belgium to collect information with regard to the land systems of those countries. In a month a deputation from the Irish Land League, including Davitt, will visit the chief places in France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, and Spain, where committees are being organized to receive them, to enlist support for the land movement, and relief or the distress in Ireland. A deputation from the League has held a conference with leading Irish and English members of popular organizations, when negotiations were entered into for a series of popular demonstrations throughout Great Britain on the land question.

Great Britain on the land question.

MORE RELIEF.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, acknowledging 1,000 france from the Paris Univers for the relief of distress in his diocese, writes the editor, Louis Ventilot: "I am more proud to receive this sum from France through Monsieur Venillot and the Univers than to receive twenty times that amount from any other country or through any other medium."

BOUGH WEATHER ON THE OCEAN.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The steamer Chimborazo, which sailed from Plymouth several days since for Australia, has returned disabled. She encountered territic weather, and during the storm she lost five passengers overboard, while fifteen others received serious injuries in the pitching and tossing of the vessel. The remainder of the sessengers and crew, numbering 448, were safely landed. The weather last night was extraor-disarily severe in the British Channel and slong the coast. and it is feared that numerous wrecks have occurred.

PASSED.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Nolan's Seed-Potato bill passed in Committee of the House of Commons to-day.

PROPOSED PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS. PROPOSED PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

LONDON Feb. 12—The Standard announces a deputation, consisting of William Shaw and other members of Parliament, representing constituencies in the south of Ireland, will wait to-day on Sir Henry Selwyn Ibbetson, Joint Secretary of the Treasury, to solicit a grant for the prosecution of public works in connection with the improvement of some harbors on the south coast. outh coast.

The Home-Rule members of Parliament will neet to-day to consider the Distress bill and the divisability of prolonging the debate.

GERMANY. Berlin, Feb. 11.—There is every probability that the Socialist laws will be prolonged another two years.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A Berlin dispatch says: During the coming session of the Roichstag a division will probably occur in the Liberal party,

the majority uniting with the Prec Conserva-tives in the support of the Government, and the minority, or extreme Left, uniting with the

CRIMINAL NEWS

Westport, Conn., Bur-

glarized.

Securities Taken from

the Vaults.

The Thieves Handouff the Night-

Watchman and Prevent His

Giving an Alarm.

plosion of the Bank

Safes.

Then Attempts to Kill

Himself.

Tragedy Identified.

Sent to Prison for Embeszlement.

A BIG BANK ROBBERY.

Progressists.

Herr Von Benningsen will probably be the Government candidate for President of the Reichstag, and Arnim Boitzenburg, the Conservative, the candidate of the Opposition.

THE MAY LAWS.

LONDON, Feb. II.—A Berlin dispatch says:
"Although the May laws" may be executed with great leniency temporarily, the situation is still governed by the letter of the Crown Prince to the Pope,"

BERLIN, Feb. II.—The North Cerman Gazette druws attention to the attitude of the Irish Catholic members of the British Parliament. It says: "The matter has become serious, and remedy must be sought against the proceedings of this party." The foregoing is regarded here as an indirect reference to the attitude which the Centre purty of the German. Parliament is expected to assume.

pected to assume.
PROLONGATION PROPOSED,
BEBLIN, Feb. 11.—Prussia has submitted a p
posal to the Bundesrath to prolong the opetion of the Socialist act until March 31, 1886.

PARIS. Feb. 11.—The Soir amounces that Gen. De Burg, commander of the Sixteenth Brigade, German Infantry, has been appointed Chief of Staff of the Fifteenth Army Corps, stationed at Strasbury, and adds: "The foregoing is very significant, as Gen. De Burg is intimately acquainted with the French army."

THE ORIENT. CHINA AND JAPAN.
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The steamer Gaelic brings the following news:
SHANGHAI, Jan. 13.—In a drendful fire at Tokio

dwellings.

Hong Kong, Jan. 17.—There are signs a HONG KONO, Jan. 17.—There are signs at Peking of the inauguration of a strong anti-fereign policy, even to the exclusion of all foreign, improvements, railways, telegraphs, etc. A manifesto is circulating for the purpose of working up public opinion on the subject. This movement may shape the Chines, policy entirely within the next year or two.

The cattle-plague prevailing in the neighborhood of Shanghai threatens the meat and milk supply.

Shen Pao Chen, the honest but cruel Vicercy of Idang Kiang, a post worth \$2,000,000, has just died. During four years he ordered the decapitation of 4,000 persons.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 23.—The intest report of the Ministry of Education shows a steady increase in public instruction throughout the Empire. The school attendance is now 38,000,000, the males, however, unduly preponderating.

The feeling against the German Envoy is embittered by his violation of official sincerity. Númerous changes of polley here are attibuted to the advice of Gen. Graut.

There is no foundation for the reports of the vast direvilation of counterfeit Government money.

Interested European agents are still trying to provoke a quarrel between China and Japan without effect.

The cholera is completely subdued. Last year there were 188,000 cases, and 191,000 deaths, one case to every 500 inhabitants. In the southern districts the ravages were frightful. In Loochoo 725 out of every 10,000 were attacked.

The rebuilding of the vast burnt district in Tokio continues slowly, and steps are being planned to avoid a recurrence of the disaster. The politically powerful but corrupt and defective fire department is an obstacle to improvement. The Government hesitates to overthrow it, although it is known that it is not only useless but often increases the spread of fire to secure pecuniary advantage. The community regard this as the natural order of things. Riots resulted from previous attempts to introduce steam fire-engines. Prompt and generous aid prevented much suffering from the fire.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 11.—There is reason to believe that the appointment of Gen. Skobelo as Commander-in-Chief of the Tekke expedition has been finally arranged. PRINTING-PRESS SEIZED.

PRINTING-PRESS SEIZED.

St. Petersbung, Feb. 11.—The police have seized a printing-press and many copies of a revolutionary pamphlet on "Redistribution of Land," and a great quantity of type and forged passports. The occupants of the house where the press was found were arrested.

WERAT.

GREECE.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A Paris correspondent, on the subject of the Greek negotiations, says:

"The British Foreign Secretary on the 17th of "The British Foreign Secretary on the 17th or January proposed mediation between Greece and Turkey by a technical commission who would decide upon a reasonable and military delimitation. The French Cabinet did not object to this proposal, but requested to know exactly what basis and principle would be adopted. The other Powers adhered to the proposition with similar reservations."

TURKEY. PARIS, Feb. 11.—The French Ambassador at PARIS. Feb. II.—The French Ambassador at Constantinople telegraphs that Kalmakam, of Alexandretta, Syria, has been dismissed for violent treatment of the French sailors during the affray with the Mohammedans. All who participated in the attack on the sailors will be tried by competent tribunals, and the sentences will be speedily vigorously executed.

A DINNER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. II.—The Sultan gave a dinner last evening to the British Embassy.

IRELAND. THE RELIEF FUND.

DUBLIN, Feb. II.—The Empress of Austria gives 2200 to the Marlborough fund. The Mansion House fund now amounts to 255,000.

AN ERROR. LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Post says the announce ment of a munificent donation to Ireland from Baroness Burdett-Courts was exaggerated. Only 25,000 were given, with the promise of other acts of relief where necessary.

FRANCE. OPPOSED TO ARRESTS.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The Government to-day formally declared in the Chamber of Deputies that it was opposed to plenary amnesty.

VARIOUS. GEN. GRANT.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—Gen. Grant and party sail for Vera Cruz Friday.

CANADA.

Shipping Beef to England in Careass— Proposed Commercial Union—Mon-treal's Commercial Prospects for

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Quenco, Feb. II.—A Quebec merchant has experimented successfully in shipping beef to England in the carcass. The animals are beheaded, the entrails taken out, and the bodies

The First National Bank of

Large Sum of Money and Citizens Awakened by the Ex-

dately after the expansion the burgars rushed back. There was great confusion and shouting for a minute or two, and then they went away hurriedly. The second explosion had

\*\*LARMED SEVERAL PERSONS\*\*
living near the bank. E. Wheeler, a grocer living nearly opposit the bank, rose when he heard it, and saw two men get out of the bank through the broken front window. His wife saw five men run down the borse rushroad track toward the depot, which is about a mile and a quarter distant. It was then 3:15 o'clock. Mr. Wheeler put on a few articles of clothing, and ran to the residence of the Cashier, Mr. Woedworth. The Cashier started with Mr. Wheeler in a minute, and when they got to the bank they met E. W. Taylor, a Director, Cornell Kemper, and several other villagers, who had muskets. The residents were flocking over the bridge, and, at the suggestion of J. L. Jones, editor of the West Poster, the fre-bells on the engine-houses of the companies and vigilant companies were rung, and the entire male population and many women run into the streets looking for a fire. Meanwhile lanterns had been procured, and the bank buildings were surrounded in the hope of CATCHING SOME OF THE SURGLARS.

Mr. Woodworth entered first by the broken windows but the air in the bank was so foul that the lights went out. When new lights had been obtained the bank was entered. A glance at the vault was sufficient. The outer and inner doors had been forced, and the door of the safe was blown off. The floor of the vault was strewn with charred bank motes and pieces of others. While hunting for burgiars in the Directors room, a groun was heard, and Dickson was discovered bleeding and faint from vitiated air. He was carried to the street, and Mr. B. W. Wheeler, a jeweler, sawed off his handcuffs. Teams were sent to Bridgeport, South Norwalk and Stamford with news of the burglary, and E. M. Lees telegraphed in the name of the President of the bank, Horace Staples, to Superintendent Walling asking him to look out for the burglary, and E. M. Lees te A Buffalo Man Shoots His Wife and Three of the Parties to the Lucan, Ont., Another Massachusetts Town Treasure Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The inhabitants of West-

New York, Feb. 11.—The inhabitants of Westport, Conn., sometimes known as Saugatuck, were aroused this morning by the etanging of fire-bells. Persons living in the vicinity of the First National Bank had heard a tremendous explosion, and had discovered that it was caused by burglars who had broken into the bank vanit and had used gunpowder to reach the funds and securities of the institution. The bank has existed over a quarter of a century. It has a paid-up capital of \$300,000, and the current deposits average \$45,000. The deposits capital of \$300,000, and the current deposits average \$45,000. The depositions are mainly farmers. In the months in which the navigation of the Saugatuck River is practicable, the deposits are heavy, and the business of the bank is correspondingly large. In 1870 the bank had erected, in State street, west of the second of the foot-bridges which span the Saugatuck, and overlooking the water, a haudsome block of three-story brick houses. The ground stop was divided into the bank and offices, overlooking the river, and two stories west of the bank, up-stairs, were a meeting west of the bank, up-stairs, were a meeting hall and apartments.

THE BANK APARTMENTS

DID HE MURDER HER!

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. II.—Last evening the
Associated Press telegraphed the following:
"New York, Feb. 10.—Frederick Eagle, a middle-agred man, informed the police to-night that
he killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. Wiesenburg, in

THE BANK APARTMENTS

were a little pretentions for a country village. There was a handsome business office fronting on State street, and a neat room for the Directors in the rear. Off a passage between the office and the Directors' room was the vault, constructed of solid masonry, with a solid outside iron door, and iron inside doors, which was considered burgiar-proof. The steel chest on Tucsday night contained money and securities valued at from \$110,000 to \$125,000, with special deposists of unknown value. On the top of the chest were \$2,000 of the bills of the First Kational Bank of Westport, in sheets, but signed and ready for circulation, and \$2,400 in greenbacks and silver, and other money. and other money.

Up to last week the bank had always had ten-Up to last week the bank had always had tenants on the second floor over the bank. The last tenants were a family named Lyons, who moved a week ago to Danbury. At 4:30 p. m. Tucsday the Cashier, B. L. Wordworth. and the Paying Teller, H. E. Sherwood, locked the bank. During the evening a gift entertainment was given in the hall, which was

ATTENDED BY SOME OF THE BURGLARS, as the sequel will show. At 10:30 p. m. the bank building was deserted, as no person slept there.

as the sequel will show. At 10:30 p. m. the bank building was deserted, as no person slept there. Although a country village, Westport is not noted for the early hour at which the inhabitants go to bed. On the east side of the Saugatuck are several barrooms, which are open until the small hours. The storekeepers in the Eastern District employ John Dickson, a steady, honest fellow from the North of Ireland, as night watchman; but, as he receives no pay from the West Side people, he never crosses the bridge. Dickson, not unlike some other night watchmen, finds himself the better for a sleep or two during the night. He gets his "night caps" at Charles La Croix's hostlery, which is near the brink of he river at the last end of the Second foot bridge. La Croix generally summons Dickson with a dog whistle. About 1 o'clock Tuesday

night LA CROIX'S BARROOM was full of merry-makers. The New York train, which arrived at Westport at 10:44 p. m., brought on Tuesday four or five strange men, who soon disappeared in the neighborhood of the depot. Soon after midnight Dickson, the watchman, was in Main street, which is part of the old New York and Boston turnpike, about 100 yards north of State street, and within hall of La Croix's Tavern. He had just lit his pipe and felt Croix's Tavern. He had just lit his pipe and felt for his revolver when, at a rapid gait, came from Main street toward him a party of five or six men. Dickson thought that they were taking home a drunken companion, for they were supporting a fellow who reeled and appeared unable to take care of himself. As they approached Dickson he heard one of them say: "Now, let's get up a rig on Dickson." Another snid: "Pshaw, let the man alone, he's a good fellow, and he's got his duty to attend to." fellow, and he's got his duty to attend to."
Although Dickson could not identify the men
as acquaintances, this conversation would
have disarmed any suspicions he might have
had. The party had approached close to Dickson, and those in the van pushed up against him.
One man romonstrated with the practical jokers,
and said "Don't touch him." By that time
those who were supporting the drunkard had
passed Dickson, and he was continuing his way
when he was seized by both arms and two
strong hands were at is throat. "Have you got
his guilet?" hoarsely whispered one of the gang.
"Yes, that's all right," said another.

DICKSON WAS FAST CHOKING,

"Yes, that's all right," said another.

DICKSON WAS FAST CHOKING,
and he made with his right hand a motion toward his coat pocket. The desperadoes saw his
intention, and one of them, taking his revolver
from his pocket, dealt him a stunning blow between the eyes that rendered him dazed and partly insensible for several seconds, but he felt
his captors handcuff him. Then he was partly
led, partly pushed, and partly carried past La
Croix place, from whence sounds of revelry came
across the bridge, to the rear of a stone building
behind Sherwood's store. Thereafter a ruffian
had held a pistol to his head, and swore with
fearful imprecations to blow his brains out if he
uttered a sound.

HE WAS GAGGED,

HE WAS GAGGED, HE WAS GAGGED, the handcuffs were shifted so that his hands were held under his thighs, his legs were tied, and a soldier's overcoat which he were was drawn over his head. Leaving two of their

Meeting of the National Trotting Association in New

York.

All Parts of the Coun-

try.

than Ordinary Ability and

Strength.

of the Association

Rules.

THE TURE.

they represent. As will be seen, some of the gentlemen acted as delegates from more than one Association:

H. V. Benia, of Chicago, represented the Adrian Driving-Park, Michigan; Aurora Park Association, Illinois; Avon District Agricultural Board, Illinois; Battle Creek Driving-Park and Field Sports Association, Michigan; Charlotte Driving-Park, Michigan; Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club; East Suginaw Driving-Park Association; Joplin Rotting Association, Joplin, Mo.; Kansas City Industrial Exposition and Agricultural Fair Association; Lancola National Driving-Park, Lincola, Ill.; and the Warren County Agricultural Society, Monmouth, Ill. E. W. Tomlinson, of Batavia, N. Y., the Batavia Driving-Park and Stock-Breeders' Association. W. H. Wilson, of Kentucky, the Boston Driving and Athletic Association, and the Abdallah Park Trotting Association, Cynthiana, Ky. Thomas J. Vail, the Bradford, Pa., Driving-Park Association; Jefferson Gounty Agricultural Society and Driving-Park Association, Brookville, Pa.; Leadville, Col., Trotting and Running Association; Pittsfield, Mass., Pleasure-Park; Santa Chara Valley Agricultural Society, San José, Cal.; Watertown, Com., Agricultural, Horticultural, and Horse Association: Windsor County Agricultural Society, Moberly, Mo., Jockey and Trotting Club; Nebraska State Board of Agricultural Platsmouth, Neb.; La Salle, Ill., Driving Park and Agricultural Society, Vallejo, Cal.

L. B. Cutier, of Washington, the Brightwood Driving Association; California State Agricultural Society, Vallejo, Cal.

L. B. Cutier, of Washington, the Brightwood Driving Association, Washington, D. C. Henry I. Budd, the Burlington County Agricultural Society, Mount Holly, N. J.

George N. Stone, of Cincinnati, the Butler County Agricultural and Mechanical Arts Society, Vallejo, Cal.

L. B. Cutier, of Washington, the Brightwood Driving Association, Washington, D. C. Chester Driving Park Association, Geneval Stock, Agricultural and Mechanical Society, Reno, Nev., Northern Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical ATTEMPTED UXORICIDE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 11.—A terrible tragedy BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 11.—A terrible tragedy and almost sicc. aful attempt at uxoricide occurred at East Buffalo this afternoon. The horrible crime appears to have been the culmination of a number of years of domestic trouble. The husband and would-be assasin, Peter Keter, is a shoemaker, keeping a shop somewhere on Ohio street; is a drunkard, and since he has been married—eleven years—he has done very little work, and has abused his wife frequently, which caused her to leave him several times. His wife, Margaretta, whom he so nearly succeeded in murdering, is 38 years, below medium hight, and very stout. For a number of years she has followed the profession of a clairyoyant doctress. She was married to Peter by Justice-oft-the-Peace Herman Ahimer on the 4th day of October, 1868. They ression of a clair voyant doctress. She was married to Peter by Justice-of-the-Peace Herman Ahlmer on the 4th day of October, 1863. They have had no children. The domestic trouble, she said, began about the second day after the marrage ceremony had been performed, and had continued until the present time. A year ago she ceased to live with Ketter as his wife. He had abused her almost daily, throwing glasses at her, cutting her with knives, hitting her with sticks and clubs, and once he fired a pistol aimed at her. Since their separation he lived in a son's house, but had a separate room. On Sunday afternoon last the son told Ketter he must look for another boarding-place, as he would not tolerate him longer. Ketter went away, and came back late that night, but was refused admittance, and went away. He was not seen again until between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning, when he entered the woodshed, looking like a maniac. The first person to meet him was Mrs. Brand, who became frightened at his wild appearance, and ran into a front room, Mrs. Ketter then went to the stairs leading into the woodshed, and, seeing her. Ketter displayed a revolver. She exclaimed: "O God, that won'tdo, Pete." The words were hardly uttered when he fired, the ball grazing her right arm and inflicting a trivial wound. She jumped, turned, and staggered. He fired a second time, the ball tearing through the fiesh on the back of her neck, causing a painful but not dangerous wound. She then gave the would-be murderer a shove and ran into her bedroom, adjoining the sitting-room, where she fainted. She came to in a moment and jumped to her reet, and fired, but only one builet took effect, and fired, but only one builet took effect, and fired, but only one builet took effect, and that entered the base of the brain. After this he shot himself in the right cur, and then jumped into the cistern, and pulled him out and laid him on the shed. There officer Eigenbrod found him, and had him taken to No. 8 Station. Dr. Dorr was called. He probed

rges, of Philadelphia, the Chester George Sturges, of Philadelphia, the Chester County Agricultural Society, Westchester, Pa., and the Gettysburg (Pa.) Trotting Association.

William Edwards, of Cleveland, O., the Cleveland Club: Milwaukee, Wis. Driving Park Association, and the Nebraska Exposition Association, and the Nebraska Exposition Association, Lincoln, Neb.

T. O. King, of Hartford, Conn., the Concord, N. H., Driving Club, and the Piscataqua Valley Association, Goffstown, N. H.

Burdette Loomis, of Hartford, Conn., the Connecticut Stock-Breeders' Association, and the Raguette Vailey and Stregus Valley Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Potsdam, N. Y.
Gen. William S. Tilton, of Maine, the Damariscotta, Me., Trotting Park Association, and Maine State Agricultural Society,

iscotta, Me., Trotting Park Association, and Maine State Agricultural Society.

Thomas P. Miller, the Dorfestown (Pa.) Agricultural & Mechanics' Institute.

W. H. Bartlett, the Rastern Dutchess Agricultural Society, and the Union Agricultural Association. Falls Village, Conn.

Dr. H. H. Furdy. the Elmira (N. Y.) Driving-Park Association.

James D. Smith, the Fairfield County Agricultural Society, Norwalk, Conn.

Norris Holcomb, the Greenfield, Mass., Driving Association, and the New York Driving Park.

Judge James Grant, the Henry County Agricultural Board, Cambridge, Ill., and the Scott County Agricultural Association, Davenport, Ia.

D. J. Robinson, the Jackson, Mich., Horse Breeders' Association.

Maj. H. C. McDowell, the Kentucky Trating Club, Louisville, and the Kentucky Trating Horse Breeders' Association.

Agricultural Resolution of Sec. 4 of Rules reported, and most were adopted. Sec. 4 of Rules In Section of the Rules reported, and most were adopted. Sec. 4 of Rules In Section of Revision of the Rules reported, and most were adopted. Sec. 4 of Rule Si was changed so that on the confirmation of a sentence for expulsion for fraudulent practices the Board of Review could not modify in the County Agricultural Association. Lexington, Ky.

O. P. Shaffer, the Mashoning and Shepango the house. He found the man in the cistern, and pulled him out and laid him on the shed. There Officer Eigenbrod found him, and had him taken to No. 8 Station. Dr. Dorr was called. He probed the wound and found the ball lodged in the bones at the base of the brain one and one-half inches deep. He notified the General Hospital to have him removed to that place, where he will be cared for. A visit to Ketter at the hospital to have him removed to that place, where he will be cared for. A visit to Ketter at the hospital found him in a semi-comatose state, but he was able to say that he was a native of Germany. 38 years old. He said he wanted to die, and bought the revolver this morning on Exchange street for the purpose of killing himself. He had no intention of shooting his wife, but when he met her at the house the temptation was irresistible. He alleged that she attempted to shoot him. His recovery is doubtful. The woman Ketter has had a queer reputation for a number of years, and she is reputed to be a scoond Madame Estelle. The affair created great excitement in the peighborhood, and immense crowds gathered around the house where the shooting occurred, and during the afternoon around the station-house where Ketter was confined.

Norris Holcomb, the Greenfield, Mass., Driving Association, and the New York Driving Park.

Judge James Grant, the Henry County Agricultural Board, Cambridge, Ill., and the Scott County Agricultural Association, Davenport, Ia. D. J. Robinson, the Jackson, Mich., Horse Breeders' Association.

Maj. H. C. McDowell, the Kentucky Treating Club, Louisville, and the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, Lexington, Ky.

O. P. Shaffer, the Mahoning and Shenango Valley Fair Association, Youngstown, O.
Levi E. Coe, the Meriden, Conn., Park Company. Levi E. Coe, the Meriden, Conn., Park Company.
Joseph L. Barber, the Milford and Orange Agricultural Society, Milford, Conn.; New London County Agricultural Society. Norwich, Conn.; Plainfield, Conn., Driying-Park; New Milford, Conn., Agricultural Association; and the Lee, Mass., Pleasure Park Association.

George M. Reeder, the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, Fort Washington, Pa. George H. Bailey, Mystic Park, Boston.
John A. Cranston, Narragansett Park, Cranston, R. I.
R. G. Westmore, New Hunting Park, Philadelphia.

delphia.

Peter W. Jones, the New England Agricultural Society, Wurcester, Mass.

The Hon. Phineas Jones, the New Jersey State Agricultural Society.

Frank E. Shaw, the Norwalk, O., Trotting As-

dle-aged man, informed the police to-night that he killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. Wiesenburg, in Buffalo, on the 10th of September, 1874. They quarreled, and he struck her fatally with his fist. It was given out that she had accidentally fallen, and his wife helped him to keep the secret of his mother's death. Recently his wife deserted him, after taunting him with the murder, and, driven by remores, he has now confessed, Eagle was held, and the police of Buffalo notified. Eagle appears to be of weak intellect."

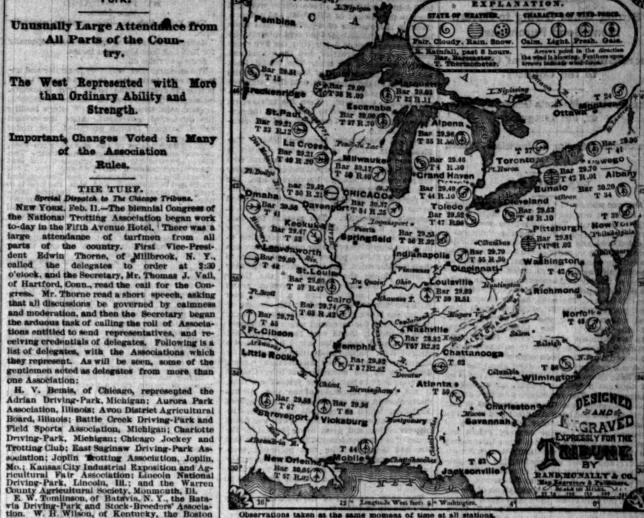
Superintendent Wolf this morning received a dispatch from Superintendent Walling, of the New York police, confirming the above, and he sent a reply requesting that the prisoner be held until an investigation could be made. Detectives were set at work to try to ascertain if a case of this kind occurred here at the time named. After much research the police obtained a statement from Mrs. Eagle, wife of the self-confessed murderer. Mrs. Eagle resides at No. 611 Jefferson street, and contradicts her husband's statement. She says that he did not kill her mother, though he used to treat her badiy. He never used violence. Ex-Coroner Aimendinger, who was at police head-quarters this afternoon, stated that he was notified of the case July 2, 1874, not September, as stated in the dispatch. He sent one of the postmortem examiners, Dr. E. G. Harding, to investigate as to the cause of death, and the doctor reported that the woman died of hemorrhage of the lungs. A verdict to that effect was entered. It is stated that the deceased had suffered from bleeding at the lungs some time before her death. It is thought that Eagle is insane. sociation.

Isaiah Rynders, the Peninsula Agricultural
and Pomological Association, Middletown, Del.
B. L. Sheldon, the Rochester (N. Y.) Driving

fessed, Eagle was held, and the police of Buffalo notified. Eagle appears to be of well intelligent to be of well intelligent to be of well intelligent to be an an eligible of the series of the series of the series of the kind occurred here at the time name of a tatement from Mrs. Eagle, wife of the series of the kind occurred here at the time name of a tatement from Mrs. Eagle, wife of the series of the

SPORTING EVENTS THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

ons Made by the Signal-Service, U. S. A., at 11 P. M. Washington Mean Time, Feb. 11, 1880.



on the part of the judges of a race before enforcing a penalty.

A long debate arose over a new section proposed to Rule 20, providing that it shall be the duty of one of the judges at each race to call out every break made by any horse which breaks, and it shall be at once recorded in writing. The amendment was carried.

Rule No. 43 was stricken out, and for it was substituted a rule declaring that hereafter a record can only be made on a track belonging to a member of the National Association.

Rule No. 51, regarding suspensions and expulsions, caused the most interesting debate of the session. The Revision Committee proposed to so change Sec, 4 that hereafter no ponalty of expulsion for fraud shall be removed or modified after confirmation by the Board of Review, and on appeal to the Board of Review, and on appeal to the Board the burden of proof shall be upon the applicant. Expulsion for offenses not fraudulent, however, may be modified.

Nearly every delegate spoke two or three

THE TRIGGER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKER, Feb. IL.—At the close of the third annual banquet of the Kinnickinnick Gun Club last night, an organization was effected, to be known as the Wisconsin Sportmen's Association, with the following officers: President, Fred Reitbrock; Vice-Presidents, Chauncey Simonds of Milwaukee, R. M. Boyd of Racine, G. A. Winchester of Whitewater, R. H. Strong of Baraboo, C. E. Norbeck of La Crosse, A. K. Delaney of Mayville, Charles Felker of Oshkosh, William P. Merrill of Prairie du Chien, M. T. Bailey of Madison; Secretary, S. J. Williams, of Milwaukee, Treasurer, Stewart Murray, of Milwaukee.

CURLING. Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 11.—The Portage and Poynette curiers commenced a match for a National medal at 9 o'clock this forenoon. After four heads had been played the heavy rainstorm set in and put an end to the match. Milwaukee had a lead from the start. The visiting curiers were tanqueted at the Plankinton House, and left for home this afternoon. They numbered five rinks. Two rinks of the Chicago curiers were to engage in a match with the Milwaukee has a National medal to-morrow, but owing to the rain and mild weather they were telegraphed not to come, and this match is also off.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERNS. CINCINNATI, Feb. II.—The Methodist Book Commissioners to day appointed Commissioners to prepare and present the annual report of the different book concerns to the General Conference. The reports of the Eastern and Western Book Concerns show a net income of \$9,500 during the past year.

WOULD NOT ACCEPT.

Special Dispatch to The Unleage Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 11.—Judge Clinton Briggs, of this city, who has been mentioned as probable successor to Hayt as Indian Commissioner, has written to Senators Paddock and Saunders to cease their efforts in his behalf, as he declines to accept the position, even if formally tendered

THE INDIANS.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Measrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, Meas-Gentlemen: I wish to say a word or two in regard to your Cocoaine for the half. My wife has used the Cocoaine over twenty (20) years; two or three times she has lost a large part of her half (from sickness), and each time it was restored to its full quantity and beauty by a liberal use or your Cocoaine only, and to-day not one in a thou sand has such magnificent hair as she has, I be lieve entirely from its use. I regard it as the best hair preparation in use. Very truly your S. P. St. DDEN.

88 Michigan avenue, Cr. Cago, Ill.

Husband's Calcined Magnesia—Four first premium medals awarded. Hore agreeable to the taste, and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale in Government stamped bottles, at druggists' and country stores, and by TrJ. Husband, Jr., Philadelphia.

Hofmann's Hop Pills cure chills and fever, dumb ague, blioasness, general debility, sick headache, and dyspepsia. Price, 50 cents per boz. Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., gen-eral agents.

Ladies, Belicate and Feeble—If you wish to be healthy and beautiful, take Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef.

Travelers, stop at the Astor House, New York. CHOCOLATE.

For Breakfast!

Ask Your Grocer For It! PARIS AND LONDON. NEW YORK DEPOT, 386 GREENWICH-ST. PRANKLIN MAC TEAGU, CHICAGO.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

MASON BERT PAID BY YEARS BOY ONE. BRST CABINET OF PAILOR ORGANS IN THE WORLD; winners of highes distinction at treate world; PAIL FOR THE PRINT FREE YEARS. PAIR FOR THE PAILOR OF BASE AND THE PAIR THE PAIROR WAS AND THE PAIROR OF BASE A monthly for the PAIROR OF BASE A COUNTRY OF BASE AND THE PAIROR OF BASE A COUNTRY OF BASE AND THE PAIROR OF

Requires immediate
Attention.
Any of these allments, if allowed to continue, cause rritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption.

A Congh, Cold Established Twenty-Ave Years.

BROWN'S

PRICE 25 CTS. PRICE SRONCHIA

25 CTS. TROCEES Prepared and Sold by

The popularity of the Thocarm has caused several evanterful, poor, an exercial control of the Co

JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston. OF Brown's Bronchial Troches contain ingredients which also act specially on the organs of the VOICE. They have an extraordinary efficacy in all affections of the Threat and Larynz, restoring a healthy tone when relaxed either from cold or over-exertion of the voice, and produce a clear councilation. They are particularly recommended to SINORES and PUBLIC SPEAKER, and all who are afflicted with Cough, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Influenza, Sore Throat, or Hourseness.

25c.-WORLD-FAMED REMEDIES -25c.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, &c.
BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMPITS, for Bradicating Worms in Children (unfailing).
BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, for Relieving Pain, both Internal and External.
BROWN'S CAMPHORATED DENTIFRICE, for Whitening and Preserving the Teeth.

CINCINNA

LOUISVILLE, Feb. II.—COTTS FLOUR—Duil and unchanged GRAIN—Wheat firmer at al. hite. 44c; mixed, 45c. Oats fire. G. Rye quipt but firm at 84c. PROVISION—Pork steady a coice leaf, tierce, 7548854c; these quiet but steady; should

INDIANAL

INSURA

A Summary of the Str Fire and Marine of Business in Illinois. Special Dispatch to The Spinogramb, Ill., Feb. has had prepared a care standing of all the fire i companies suthorized to d upon Dec. 31, 1879, as shown ments submitted to bire upon Dec. 31, 1879, as shown ments submitted to him compliance with law. Fr appears that there are in the stock and mutual fire-insuran aggregate paid-up capital stock and mutual fire-insuran aggregate paid-up capital stock and mutual fire-insuran aggregate paid-up and with a surto policyhoiders.

There are 131 joint-star States authorized to do i

al., 1,200 to 1,500 lbs., sold at the lar, \$1,000.45; feeders, \$1,000.85; prices in lower grant receipts, 1,500 bead; ships light advance on good to extra-air to good, \$1,000 m; common. 7,545 head; Yorkers, \$1,004 m

8. Feb. II.—Hogs—Steady; co. 81.26440; packing. 81.35; but ts, 1.30 head; shipments, 850. INDIANAPOLIS. , Feb. 11.—Hogs—Quiet at \$1.304.10 TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

-Winter, No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2, 10s 61s 10d; No. 2, 10s 2d; white, No. 1, 10s 9d; b, No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2, 10s 9d, Corn-old, No. 1, 5s 7d, ork, 50s. Lard, 30s 6d. eb. IL.—COTTON—Active and a

1.—LINSEED OIL—TROTTS 54.
INTINE—23-6326 64.
II.—PETROLEUM—18-44.
Fore received by the Chicago

NEW YORK.

l at %428%c; 100 hnds and 80 brs 75c; cut-loat quoted at 942974c; ered, 94295c; granulated, 9429 95c; soft yellow 745634c. nominal at about 81.1021.11, ottve, but rates not varied; so-e berth-freight line offered less all for room on berth and hon-g purposes has been from 429

stern Associated Press.

11.—COTPON—Steady at 13.2-65

Lendy: February, 13.7-6; March,
May, Balle; June, Bilbe; July,
September, 13.6k; October, B.75
endy: Feesing 7.00 bris appearance,
S.836, 7.5; white whas

an Ohlo, 8.75-67.5; % Louis, 8.3
ent, process, 8.336, 7.5; white whas

an Ohlo, 8.75-67.5; % Louis, 8.3
ent, process, 8.336, 7.5;

et. Receipta, 15.00 bu; ungraded

pring, 81.35; No. 2 Miwaukee, in

1 red, 81.306, 1.436; No. 2 red, 81.30;

y, 81.464; ungraded white, 81.462

No. 1 write causes 60.00 bu; 81.461

un, 81.5161.53; April (sales 98.00

y, 81.4664; S. April (sales 98.00

y, 81.4664; S. April (sales 98.00

y, 81.600 bu; 81.561.43; Rys

stronger; receipts, 91.00 bu; un
s. 57.6675; et stemer, 57.46675;

p, April, 545-6; May, 54. Ohn

100 bu; mixed Western, 67.46675.

yes to the control of the control of

tive; domestic fleece, 436560; hed, 18440c; Texas, 21640c. heavy; mess, old, \$12.00. Beef mehanged. Lard weak; prime

stern, 15@36. unchanged. at \$1.10@1.it. red copper unchanged; new red copper unchanged; new fusial sheeting, 24@246c; ppr-totch, 32@36c; American, 32,300. 5; clinch, \$5.25@7.75.

11.-FLOUR-Firmer; superfine, 5.69%; XXX, \$5.75@5.87%; high

and firm at \$3.28.

and firm at \$3.28.

\$24.006.25.00: choice, \$28.00.

Irmer; old, \$12.75; new, \$13.00.

5067.75; keg, \$4.00. Bulk ments
ders, loose, \$4.00.\$40; packed,
clear, \$7.25. Bacon quiet but
\$50c; clear, 75.25. clear, 75.25

d in good demand; canvased,

all; Western rectified, \$1.059

quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to ar quiet but steady; inferior, common, 65,465, fair to fully choice. 75,478,c; yellow ciaris— Market duil; common, 303 fugnt, 35,420; prime to choice,

change on New York, \$1.00 per

OSTON.
LOUR—Market dull; Western ommon extras, 35, 35@6.00; Wisternesota do, \$6.00@7.25; winter an, \$6.50@7.00; Illinois and Induis, \$7.00@7.75; Wisconsin and cess spring wheats, \$7.00@2.00; inixed and yellow, \$60@6.00 bris; corn, \$1,000 bu; wheat,

WAUKEE.
- FLOUR-In fair demand.
; advanced %c and closed unkee, hard, \$1.24%; No. 1
o. 2 do, \$1.21%; February.
April, \$1.23%; No. 3, \$1.08; No. Corn firmer; No. 2, 25%6.
%c. Rye quiet but steady; ady; No. 2 spring, 12%6.
diffirm. Mess pork, quiet rch. Lard-Prime steam, \$7.50

\$4.20 04.30. dy, with fair demand at \$4.656

bris; wheat, 21,000 bu; bar-

11.—FLOUR—Firmer; holders 2%c; Minnesota extra family, 8.76; fancy, 57.00; Ohio family, do, choice, 57.30; Minnesota re steady at \$3.00, and active; excited and high-

VAUKEE.

DELPHIA.

ORLEANS.

on the control of the

-Flour, 1,600 bris: wheat 5,000 bu; ats. 4,900 bu; rye, 500 bu. TS-Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 106,000 bu.

, Feb. 11.—FLOUR—Firmer; fancy, St.10 bit March; St.20 April; choice, St.95 dash; St.0 K15 March; family, St.85 cash; St.90 March

nary: & B March; manny, a.s. cash; & B. March; pril.

Wheat higher; No. 2 red. \$1.27% cash; \$1.300 |
1.30% March. Curu opened better, but declined; side cash; \$45663456 March; \$756756 May. Rye at 700c. Bariey unchanged. Start of the Bariey unchanged. Start of the s

ST. LOUIS.

TOLEDO. po, O., Feb. II.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. : ler, March, \$1.35; April, \$1.37; May, \$1.38% ser; No. 2, spot and February, 303308cc; May, a. 2 white, \$36c; rejected, 335c. Oats dull

Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu; oats.

ANNAN CITY.

ANNAN CITY. Mo., Feb. II.—GRAIN—The Price rentreports: Wheat-Receipts, 505 bu; shipments, bu; firm; No. 2, cash, sl.17; February, Sl.17; 2, cash, sl.05; February, Sl.05; Corn—Receipts, bu; shipments, 44,707 bu; shipments, 7,704. KANSAS CITY.

DETROIT. PERSON; Feb. II.—FLOUR—Firmer.

HAIN—Wheat weak; extra. nominal; No. 1 white.

II. Februsly, S.S.; March, H.35%; May, Sl.39%;

ling, No. 1. nominal. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bu;

ments. nominal.

BUFFALO. BUYFALO, Feb II.—GRAIN—Wheat duil; No. 1 hard Duluth firmly held at \$1.30. Corn quiet; no sales; No. 7 old held at \$50 in store. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley neglected. INDIANAPOLIS.

OLIS, Feb. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat fire OSWEGO.

Oswago, N. Y., Feb. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat nominall nehanged. Corn—Market easier; Western mixed PETROLEUM. AND, O., Feb. 11.—PETROLEUM—Steady faits, 110 test, 9Mc. , Pa., Feb. 11.—PETROLEUM—Market opened

II at \$1.594 bid, advanced to \$1.094, declined and at \$1.094 bid; no afternoon session; ship has \$1.50 averaging \$4.00; transactions, \$60.00.

"TYRRUES, Feb. II.—PERIOLEUM—Quiet; crude, \$64 at Parker's for shipment; retined, 7546740

DRY GOODS.

New York, Feb. 11.—Business moderate with package houses, and prices remain very firm; cotton goods in steady semand, light supply, and firm. Prints quiet and steady. Lawns in good request, and Cocheco lawns are advanced. Dress goods and kinghams in steady demand and firmer. Mon's wear woolens fairly selves and prices strong.

RELIGIOUS.

Ash Wednesday Services in the Chicago Churches.

Blessing of Pictures Representing the Stations of the Cross.

Acceptance of the Resignation of Dr. Peddie, of the Second Baptist Church. ASH-WEDNESDAY.

ASH-WEDNESDAY.

Yestorday being Ash-Wednesday,—the opening day of the season of fasting and sorrow kept by some Christian bodies in commemoration of the forty days' fasting and temptatios of the Savior,—services were held in the Catholic and Episcopalian churches of the city. The feast is one of those known in ecclesiastical circles as moveable feasts,—those which do not occur on the same day every year,—and this year it happens upon the earliest day which, in the circle of its mutations, it can reach. Nothwithstanding the religious observance of the day is confined to only a few of the religious bodies, the penitential shadow of the season which it inaugurates falls over the whole community, and almost as completely compels a cessation of the social pleasures of life as Christmas wakes the whole world to happiness with its invitation to general

Though the arrival of the day is never heralde Though the arrival of the day is never heralded here, as in some other lands, or in other parts of this country, by organized scenes of popular enjoyment, yet the sudden change from the pleasures of the social season to the Lenten time of abstinence therefrom is marked, and there are few who do not make some concession to it. Among those upon whom it makes a very faint impression are the German citizens, who cat, drink, and are merry through the Lenten season,—some of their most fashionable social events—notably the finest of their masked balls—coming off in the time which, according to others who

Afrink, and are merry through the Lenten season,—some of their most fashlonable social events—notably the finest of their masked balls—coming off in the time which, according to others who think differently, should be devoted to sorrow and self-abnegation.

There is one class of men who, in spite of their religious convictions, cannot candidly maintain an appearance of dejection during the six weeks ensuing between yesterday and faster Sunday, which occurs upon the 28th of next month. These are the fish mongors, to whom the season of Lent, with the almost absolute abstinence from carnal diet which it imposes upon a large portion of the community, is a season of brisk business, and of consequently large profits. The dealers in eggs share in a lesser degree this good fortame. In years like the present, when the Lenten season opens particularly early in the year,—some weeks, in fact, before the hens begin to lay at popular prices,—the refuge from the pangs of abstinence provided by new-laid eggs in all the variety of plain-boiled, poached, omelet, etc., is one that cannot be enjoyed by all classes. In those northerly climes where the beaver—is still found, the tail of that amphiblous fur-beaver—a flat, broad, scaly, and richly cleaginous appendage—is much sought after as a change of diet in the restricting days between Ash-Wednesday and Easter. The rest of the animal is, clearly enough, forbidden fruit, but the scales upon the tail settle its classification as lichthyological, and the finabitants of regions where the hen-roost hardly becomes productive before April or May are thus blessed with a gustronomic compromise which, when carefully smoked, is a by no means unworthy rival of that delightful vegetable, the fresh egg.

The services in the various Episcopalian and Catholic churches of this city yesterday were well attended. The season was begun in Christ Reformed Episcopal Church by the regular Ash-Wednesday, season to the wind as her of the forty days was called Ash-Wednesday, which signalized the beginning o

against us. Our secret sins testified against us to God, and it is strange that we imagined that our infquities were hidden from those around us, for they also testified themselves to men. And not only did our sins make themselves manifest to God and to the world, but to our

The pictures, designated by Roman numerals, were hung separately, and formally blessed in accordance with the service of the Church. The first was erected on the southernmest wall, near the chancel, and the remaining thirteen at equidistant spaces around the body of the church, until the fourteenth came opposit the first on the morthern wall. They represented in their order the condemnation of Christ to the death on the cross; the taking up of the cross; Christ's first fall under the grievous load; His meeting with His Mother; Simon helping to bear the cross; Christ consoling the women who accompanied Him; Veronica giving Him the veil to wipe His face; the second fall; the third fall; stripping Him of His garments; nalling Him to the cross; and the burial. After the stations had been severally blest, Father Augustina ascended the pulpit, and, in a sermon of generous length, delivered in German, as the service itself had been colerated,—explained to his hearers the significance of the devotion, and fervently exhorted them to make frequent use of the precious privilege which was now theirs of passing around the church and religiously viewing the stations in memory of the sufferings endured by their Lord. The benediction, with the blessed accrament, concluded the impressive services, and the vast congregation soon dispersed.

A MISSIONARY IN JAMAICA. A MISSIONARY IN JAMAICA.

The main floor of the large church on the corner of Chicago avenue and La Salle street was well filled last evening, the special attraction being a lecture by Mr. James Johnston, a missionary to Jamaica, who happens to be at this present time of temporary resident of Chicago. Preliminary to the lecture there were the usual

sionary to Jamaica, who happens to be at this present time at temporary resident of Chicago. Preliminary to the lecture there were the usual exercises, devotional and musical.

Mr. Johnston, a very young Scotchman with a clean-shaven face, began his lecture with an expression of his delight at treading on Columbia's classic shores. He was perfectly overwhelmed with the manner in which Americans received strangers. Jumping at once to the Island of Jamaica, he proceeded to state that it was 170 miles long, sixty miles wide, and decidedly mountainous. The eye of the visitor entering the harbor was at once attracted by the scenery and the palm-trees. "When I grets there." said Mr. Johnston, "I had heard a great deal of Yeliow Jack, and I thinks to myself. I does, that it was a pretty unhealthy place." It appeared bowever, that Bronze John did not interfere with Mr. Johnston.

The majority of the inhabitants were decidedly black. As far as he was concerned, he would rather deal with black people than the mass of the peasantry of England, Ireland, or Scotland. Pine-apples, oranges, plums, and other fruits abounded in the favorred isle of Jamaica, alike in January and July. So far as the climate was concerned, it was perfect. He went there in bad shape as to lungs, and after the abolition of slavery the negroes for several years sunk into a condition of degradation consequent on their repression, but this had all been altered, and they had acquired farms and were working like white folks.

When he went to Jamaica he found lots of churches along the coast, but none in the mountains and jungles. He struck for the interior, provisions in his saddle-bays, the Word of God in 'his pocket, and a cornet hanging at his saddle-bays the preached when he went to Jamaica he found his pocket, and a cornet hanging at his saddle-bays the preached when he had ministration of febrituges and bandages he preached the Gospel of Silvation.

The lecturer described how the natives built him a church, men and women uniting in devastating the

#### EADS' NEW SCHEME.

Big Hald on the Treasury in Contem plation-A Plot to Get Government Aid for a Private Project—The Bills Fairly Started in Congress—Eads' Success as a Lobbyist—Hot Words in the Democratic Senatorial Caucus-The Lie

Given.

Correspondence New York Sun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—There is no doubt of the truth of the statement in the Sun's Washington dispatch of Friday that the proceedings of the Democratic Senatorial caucus of Thursday were stormy. The subject under discussion was whether a special committee should be appeared.

STREAM CONTROL OF STREAM CONTR

DAIRY AND STOCK.

| South State | Continues in a part of the employ of Rack. Cockrans and Male a monitory is underested. Another rough man, who was until use aftering East private terms with him. a Frank Contrage one of Contrage and their intense is under the part of the East of th

figure, a sympathetic voice, and a winsome face. Mr. W. Blakely was equal to the requirements of the old prompter. Mr. Braggington gave the necessary tartness and haughtiness to the purse-proud banker. Mr. W. L. Dennis, while a little stiff in his movements, fairly, assumed the rôle of Florence's young lover. Messrs. Percy Compton and Harry Harwood were quite complete as the two managers. Miss ida Lewis made a good impression as Emily Mountcashel, and the lady's mald of Miss Blanche Yaughan was well faken.

DAIRY AND STOCK.

NORTHWESTERN DAIRYMEN. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. HARVARD, Ill., Feb. 11.—A much larger

the production of oleomargarine. He thinks there should be less oleomargarine made, and less poor butter manufactured. Col. Littler read a part of his paper, "Views in Europe Pertaining to Cheese." SHEEP AND WOOL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. II.—The second annual meeting of the Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association of Michigan met last evening at the Pioneer rooms. The address of President Ball was interesting, as also was a paper by Mr. Handy on the treatment of breeding ewes. The report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting on recommendations as to a National or Michigan Register was taken up. Mr. Miller, of Marshall, and Mr. E. E. Townsend. of Batavia, N. Y., sald to be the largest and most successful grower of fine-wool sheep in the country, were present and presented interesting facts. During the forenoon to-day Mr. Garlock, of Lowell, read a paper on the treatment of long wools. Mr. Edwards, of Montama, entertained the meeting with a description of sheep-culture, condition of soil, climate, etc., of that Territory. Mr. D. P. Dewey argued in favor of a National Register and breeding fine wools.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Joseph Jessup Wood, of Lodi: Vice-President, Joseph Jessup Wood, of Lodi: Vice-President, A. F. Wood, of Mason; Secretary, W. J. G. Dean, of Hanover; Treasurer, D. P. Dewey, of Grand Blanc.

The afternoon session was given up entirely to the question as to whether the washing of sheep was beneficial or profitable. The question was argued pro and oon, but it was finally the nearly unanimous verdict of the Convention that it was a barbarous practice, and taking into account the fatal results to fine sheep, it was unprofitable and useless. SHEEP AND WOOL.

TOLEDO FINANCES.

TOLEDO FINANCES.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuns.

TOLEDO O., Feb. II.—Considerable excitement was caused in municipal circles to-day by the action of prominent taxpayers in trying to have the Mayor and City Clerk enjoined from Issuing

the Mayor and City Clerk enjoined from Issuing \$2,000,000 6 per cent twenty-year bonds as proposed. This issue was provided for by the Council to take up various 7 and 8 per cents not due, and the negotiation was made with New York and Boston capitalists. Plaintiffs claim that the measure is filegal in exceeding the corporate power by taking up the bonds before they become due, and impolitie in that the city can, before the expiration of the time, place the bonds at 5 or perhaps 4 per cent. The city officials assert that the refunding scheme would save \$200,000.



Has been scrutinized and indorsed by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, and stood the test of over half a century as a specific for Nervous and Physical Debility from indiscretion or excess loss of manly vigor, etc. There is a veil-known principle in animal physicloxy, that no vital action can take place except through the agency of the nervous system. If the nerve power in any orogan is weakened then that organ is weak. Dr. Ricord's Vital Restorative is purely a vegetable pill. Can be had of Levassor, 10 bis rue Richelicu. Paris, France, or of Dr. S. B. Sigesmond, sole agent for the United States, Singer Building, St. Louis, Mo. Three dollars ser box of 100 pills, and four times the quantity for 10. Sent by mail upon receipt of price. Sold by wholesale and retail drugation. , SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES PAIRBANKS, MORSE & OO. 111 & 118 Lake St., Chicago, Be careful to buy only the Genuine, DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm since of A. N. King & Co. is this day dissolved by mutaal consent. A. N. King and to authorised to collect all outstanding accounts and to settle all liabilities of the inte firm.

Chicago, Feb. 10, 1830. JAMES McDONNELL.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

Friday Evening, Feb. 13. After a successful lecture four abroad, T. Dewit almage will give one lecture only in Chicago this mann. Subject, "Bright and Happy Homes,"—his nost popular lecture. Tickets, 50 and 75 Cents. For sale at the Hox-Office, Central Music-Hall, or and after Monday, Feb. 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. (Clark Street, opposite Sperman H Monday, Feb. 2, and every evening during the won Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, THE K H K'S COMBINATION Including Emerson, Clark, and Daly Brothers, Murpa and Shannon, Murphy and Mack. Also, the Raffer Blues in the new sensation, "Murphy's Christmas." Admission—Ryery Evening and Sunday Matine 75, 50, 33, and 26c. Hoys under 2 years, 18c.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. SOTHERN

And his COMPANY OF COMEDIANS. RUSHED TRAGEDIAN Friday Farewell Benefit of Mr. Sothern. Robertson's comedy of HOME, and a Farce by the Company. Saturday Malines—HOME, and a Farce. Saturday night (last appearance)—THE CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN.
Sunday, Feb. 15—THE BIG FOUR MINSTRELS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. LAST NIGHTS AND MATINEE.

Assisted by Mdile. ADDIE; the grotesque Dancers, THE LOREILLAS; and the greatest living Ventriloquist, VAL VOSE.

New Mysteries and Tr'eks.
Next Week-MR. and MRS. McKEE RANKIN in their great comanic deams, THE DANITES. J. H. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

THE ELECTRIC SUCCESS.

LOUIS ALDRICH and CHAS.T. PARSLOE
In Bartley Campbell's Famous and Most Popular New
American Play. MY PARTNER.

Presented with Entire New Scenery by Mr. Davistrong, New Appointments, and the Superb Star Company with which it achieved the GREATEST SUCESS of the Season at the Union-Square Theatre, N. T HAMLIN'S THEATRE. LAST WEEK OF CHANFRAU AS

KIT, The ARKANSAS TRAVELER. OCEAN NAVIGATION.

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NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO, Cabin \$75, Steerage \$35.

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To Glascow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London lerry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, & o M., according to accommodation. Second Cabin &D. Steerage, \$3. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
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Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates.

RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havrs, and Bremen, first cabin, Bill; second cabin, 30, sierrane, 58. Return tickets ir reduced rates. BLRUINS & CO., 2 South Clarket, Agonts for Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS DEVONIA, Feb. 18.3a. m. ANCHORIA, Feb.28.7a.m. BOLIVIA, Feb. 12.1p.m. ETHIOFIA.March 6.1p.m. ALSATIA, Feb. 18.3a. m. ICALFRNIA, Feb. 21.1p.m. ALSATIA, Feb. 18.3a. m. ICALFRNIA, Feb. 21.1p.m. ALSATIA, Feb. 18.3a. m. ICALFRNIA, Feb. 21.1p.m. ALSATIA, Set 1884. Sacursion Thetets at reduced mates. HENDERSON BROTTHERIS, 26 Washington-et.

WHITESTAR LINE Carrying the United States and Royal Mail between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Com-pany's office, 48 South Clark-St. ALFRED LAGERGREN, Gen'l Western Agent. Ear Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

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Produce Brokers and Commission Agents,
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London Banker's draft. Highest references on application.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE \$100 Reward.

We will bind ourselves to pay to a charitable insti-tution \$100 in case of an inguinal thernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, patented July \$1578. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER. Dr. Parker, the patentee, has had twenty years' ex-perience, and is curing many of the worst cases of Rupture. Manufacturer of the celebrated Common-seme Trues, adopted by the Government as the best. COUGH LOZENGES.

**KEATING'S** COUGH LOZENGES.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Used and recommended for over 50 years by the clerry and medical profession. Solid by all drugnists. Price. 30 ets. 8. FOUGERA 2 CO., Now York Agents. PHOPOSALS.

Proposals for Subsistance Stores.

Oppice Purchasing and Dapot C. S., 2

Sealed proposals in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until living the subsistance of th Proposals for Subsistence Stores.

Proposals for Tiling, Mantels and Hardware. OPPICE OF SOPRAVISING ARCHITECT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

THE ASURY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2, 1862.

Scaled proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. on the lith day of February, 1862, for the encarste or sanctile-time, for the insarile unantein, and for the hardware required for the United States Omnom-House, etc., at Chicago, Ill., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which, and any additional information, may be had on application at this office or the office of the Superintendent.

JAS. G. Hill. JAS. G. HILL, Supervising Architect

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No. 29 Pine-st., New York. London Joint Stock Bank, Lon Buy and sell all American Securities upon the La ion Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms. Of operating in Stocks, secures Safet. Profit, as Prompt Monthly Payments. Limit of risk is per cent on investments of fits and unwards. Address MALLEY & GALE, Commission Brokers in R. R. as Mining Stoc a and first-class Stock Privileges. Broadway, N. V.

1. 200 returns in 30 days on \$100 in on stock options or 450 to 55. Address T. F. Vight & Co., Bankers, 5 Wall-st., New York BAILBOAD TIME-TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

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\*10:30 am \* 8:30 pm Omaha Express. 40:30 a m = 5:30 p m = 5:40 p

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10:10 am 10:30 am 14:50 pm. Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland thryugh Night Express. All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Pan and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Tieset Offices, at Depots, 88 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House. Kansas City & Denver Past Ex. 12:30 pm 3:0 pm Kansas City Night Express 10:00 pm 7:22 am Sil Louis, Springfield & Texas 9:00 am 8:30 pm Nobile & New Orleans Express 9:00 am 8:30 pm Sil Louis, Springfield & Texas 9:00 pm 7:22 am Sil pm Associate Springfield & Texas 9:00 pm 7:23 am Sil pm Associate Springfield & Texas 9:00 pm 7:23 am Sil pm Associate Springfield & Texas 9:00 pm 7:23 am Sil pm Sil pm

Dipot foot of Late-at, and foot of Twenty-accond-st. Ticket Office, Li. Randolph-at, near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Paimer House.

Mail (via Main and Air Line) . \* 7:00 am \* 6:50 ps Day Express. \* 5:00 am \* 7:50 pc Kalamasoo Accommodation. \* 4:00 ps \* 10:25 an Atlantic Express (daily) . 5:15 ps \* 6:30 ar Night Express Pittaburg, Pt. Wayne & Chiengo Hallway. Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices 66 Clark-st., Paimer House, and Grand Pacific Hose | Leave. | Arriva.

Leave. | Arri 8:30 a m 3 5:50 u

Leuve. | Arrive.

incinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express. 9:40 am \* 8:40 pm
Night Express 8:40 pm; 7:30 am

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railrond.
(Daiville Houte,
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmor House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot corner of Clinton and Carmillats. MISCELLANEOUS,

NO PAY! DR. KEAN. 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of churde, on a chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Koan I the only physician in the city who warrants ences of so pay.

To all who are suffering from the errors and in cretions of youth, peryons weakness, early de loss of manhoud, etc., I will sound a recipe that cure you, Filze of Charge. This great remest discovered by a missionary in South America. See self-addressed envisore to the REV. JUNEPH T. MAN. Station D. New York City.

f persons, with their occupations at ences, who took out permits yesterday G. C. Paoli, physician, No. 62 Webster W. H. Wood, rullroad agent, No. 171

The ordinance says that "where a person's occupation seems to require the carrying of weapons for his protection" he may have a permit. There occurs in this last one life-insurance agent. Is it a fact that there has come to be such a prejudice against life-insurance agents as to make it dangerous for them to carry on their business of soliciting, without being armed in order to defend themselves in case some sufferer, stung to madness by long solicitation, should make an assault upon them? It is rather curious, too, that Mr. Engel, a tailor, one of the most pacific and long-suffering of all occupations, should have taken out a permit. The presumption in such a case would be that Mr. Engel, a tailor, one of the most pacific and long-suffering of all occupations, should have taken out a permit. The presumption in such a case would be that Mr. Engel is about to do his own collecting, and intends to be in a position to protect himself in case any of his aebtors should turn upon him. It is also somewhat curious that Dr. Paoli, whose business is the saving of life, should consider his occupation one which requires the carrying of weapons for his protection. In a good many of the other cases the reasonable reason for carrying weapons is apparent, but in those of the rest it is not so plain.

It is probable, now that the ice is broken, there will be quite a rush of applications for permits. The TRIBUNE will be careful to publish their names as fast as registered, in order that all the bad characters may get the list and paste it in their hats for reference, so that they may not by mistake fall foul of a man who is authorized to defend himself.

THE BUTCHERS.

WORKING ON THEIR ACCOUNTS.

The Chicago Butchers' Union held a meeting at their hall, No. 1506 Halsted street, yesterday: evening, an attendance of about 250 members being present. The only business of importance brought forward was the the reception and adoption of the report of the Committee of Six appointed about a month ago to investigate

appointed about a month ago to investigate the financial affairs of the Union. The

Committee, which consisted of Messrs. Tim Gorman, Chairman; Ed McCahill, Secre-

Tim Gorman, Chairman; Ed McCahill, Secretary; Andrew Forbes, M. I. Henehan, Pat Carey, and James Begley, reported that they had examined the accounts of the various officers, with the following result: Patrick Walsh, as Chairman of the Relief Committee, received from the treasury the sum of \$2,157, of which he dispursed according to his own acknowledgment \$1,634, leaving a balance unaccounted for of \$250.

Frank O'Meara, the missing Secretary of the Relief Committee, received from all sources \$1,345, and disbursed, according to the relief-book, \$634, leaving a balance unaccounted for of

Daniel O'Connell, President of the Union, re-ceived from all sources \$727, which he disbursed as shown by receipts duly produced.

M. B. Sullivan, Financial Secretary, received and disbursed the sum of \$5,304.

The total deficit discovered in the accounts of the organization amounted to \$1,233, that being

the organization amounted to \$1,335, that being the sum of the alleged Walsh and O'Meara shortages.

The detailed accounts of the Relief Commit-tee, with the exception of those kept by Messrs. Walsh and O'Meara, were found to be correct.

Mr. Stokes, the Secretary, received by sub-scription the sum of \$23, which he disbursed in

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

The investigation of Mr. Homer Bevans, Principal of the Preparatory Department of the High-School, for the alleged disparaging reference to the teachings of the Bible before the children of his department, was closed yesterday. The Committee have the testimony of the witnesses, which was taken down in shorthand in the presence of Mr. Bevans, under consideration, and

NOT QUITE PLAIN.

## THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

11. W. Bates, Boston, is at the Sherman.
T. F. Tobey, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.
11. A. Burt, Marquette, is at the Sherman.
O. H. Booth, Mausfield, O., is at the Sher-

Ramsay, London, Eng., is at the Tre-

W. W. Byington, Newark, N. J., is at the Dr. Von de Slenson, Berlin, Prussia, is at

Loyal L. Munn, State Senator, Freeport,

Fred Schiffmann, Pretoria, South Africa, lin Finek, Washington, D. C., is regis-

ered at the Sherman.

B. Charles Stephenson, London, England, s at the Grand Pacific. J. R. Sloan and A. J. Macfarland, Montreal,

Capt. N. B. Hatcher, steamer War Eagle, St. Louis, is at the Gardner.

C. W. Bateman, proprietor of the Phænix louse, Bloomington, is at the Gardner. George C. Hazelton, Member of Congress bird Wisconsin District, Boscobel, is at the

Victor H. Burton, Justice Brayton's clerk, as returned to the city from an extended busices trip, and resumed his position.

At a meeting of the German Frauen Verein eld yesterday, Miss Clara Berger, Secretary, regned, and Mrs. M. Maurer was chosen pro tem-

e Women's Homeopathic Medical Society ts regular meeting at the Clifton House last. Drs. Peet, Manning, and Underwood re-daome very interesting cases. e Jewelers' Guild of Chicago held its hit meeting last evening in the club-room e Sherman House, with E. R. P. Shurley in sair, and transacted business that was only terest to the Association.

The Conimittee on Buildings and Grounds of the Board of Education were yesterday busily magged in opening a large number of bids sent a for the various buildings and sites recently dvertised for. The Committee will submit the

Patrick McMahon, a laborer employed at the North Chicago Rolling-Mills, and living at the corner of Ashland and Waubunsia avenues, yesterday had his right foot badly crushed by a bloom of iron falling upon it. The physician who attended him thought amputation would prove necessary.

Gen. J. H. Hammond, ex-Indian Inspector, was at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday, but he declined to be interviewed. He said that he was getting better, and that he would only talk when he knew what charges were brought against him. H had been charged with nothing, and he had nothing to deny.

William Hoda, a slightly demented Bohe-

william Hoda, a slightly demented Bohe-nian, who has been in the asylum at Jefferson, a reported missing from No. 31 Burling street. He is about 35 years of age, medium size, light nustache, ohin whiskers, left fore-finger rooked, and was dressed in a brown jacket, lack cap, gray pantaloons, and blue striped hirt.

Agent, Vandalia Line, St. Louis: W. H. Smith, Vice-President and General Manager of the Champaign, Havana & Western Railroad, Urbana, Ill.; Thomas Anscomb, Wagner Sleeping-Car Company, Rochester, N. Y.; and George A. Hamiton, Treasurer St. Paul & Sioux City Railway, St. Paul, are at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

way, St. Paul, are at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Maj. A. W. Edwards, who is now running the Fargo (D. T.) Daily Argus, is in the city. In lays gone by the Major was Warden of the Penitentiary, edited the Carlinville Democrat, and was Secretary of the late Protection Lifensurance Company. He says the paper he is diting is booming, and that Dakota Territory vill soon be seeking admittance to the Union as istate.

will soon be seeking admittance to the Union as a State.

S. B. Woods, an insane man who recently escaped from the Asylum at Jefferson, was picked up by the police yesterday in the Illinois Central depot, and thence taken to the Armory. It was at first intended to take him to his mother, who lives in Canada, but upon ascertaining that she could not possibly care for him it was determined to send him back to Jefferson. His case does not appear to be a hopeless one, and, under good c.re, he might speedily recover.

The Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade are considering the question of providing for a new system of grain delivery on contract by warehouse receipts. Heretofore it has been the custom to deliver the receipts themselves, thereby running a risk of having them lost or destroyed, and the new plan provides that dealers may simply make a memorandum of the receipts and turn the same over. A meeting has been held each afternoon of Tuesday and Wednesday, but it is probable that another will have to be held to-day before the resolution is adopted.

tion did not come up at the last meeting of the Council, there was but a small number present council, there was but a small number present contitute time in discussing the probable result of their petition and the advisability of organizary a permanent minor, to be composed of the dealers in their line. Due notice of the next meeting will be given through the press.

The time for the oratorical exhibition of the Junior Class of the University of Chicago is fast approaching. All the members of the Junior Class are obliged to write orations, which are handed to three judges, who mark according to the merit of the productions. The authors or the orations which receive the highest mark according to the merit of the productions. The authors or the orations which receive the highest mark according to the merit of the productions. The authors of the three judges are as follows: W. M. Ego, H. C. van Schack, R. S. Mott, F. L. Anderson The ten cannot of March.

The body of an unknown man was found the present of the receiver of the production of the mouth of March.

The body of an unknown man was found the present of the revery external near the feet of the production. From its decomposed of paperamee, the body had been in the water a long time. The deceased was about display their every extended the present of the production of the feet of the production of the feet of th

Buchanan, 73: William Strong, 72. The next meeting will be held Feb. 25.

For some days past a few Eastern capitalists have been in the city looking to the establishing of a large glucose manufactory. They have been very reticent as to their intentions and purposes, and have, so far, been so quiet as to suppress their names, and all else that would lead to a knowledge of who they are. They have talked up their scheane, however, in circles where reporters are sometimes found, and those with whom they have been negotiating give it out that a condition of their locating here is the obtaining of a cheap water supply. It is understood that they have been thinking of getting bold of the property in the bend of the river, being the corner on the North Side where the North Branch compties into the main stream. It can be purchased, no doubt, but in addition to this they are asking leave of the city to build a conduit under the river connecting with the tunnel through which the West Side Pumping-Works are supplied with water, and that they may be allowed to pump their own water and be charged a nominal price therefor. They would consume enough water, under meter rates, to amount to about \$80 per day, and this is an objection to their locating here. The Mayor, however, is inclined to deal leniently with them, and to allow them the privileges they ask; and, since the capacity of the main water supply is greater than the demand, he thinks the use of the surplus water might be made a source of revenue to the city. The proposed establishment, beside, will consume about fifty gar-loads of corn per day, and give employment to a large number of persons, and the Mayor is inclined to do all he can to induce them to locate here. He has consulted the city can will be offered to the concern.

THE NATIONAL WAGON MANUFACTURERS' ASSO-CLATION
of the United States resumed its session in the Palmer House club-room at 11:30 o'clock yester-day morning, with Clem Studebaker, of South Bend, in the chair. Reports of committees were the first thing in order. The Committee to whom was referred the subject of some uniform

THE CELESTIALS.

The Chinese residents, for the time being sated with the festivities of the New-Year which have been occupying their attention to the exclusion of the claims of washee washee for the past few days, have settled down to business, but live joyously in the anticipation of the pleusures which are to be enjoyed next Sunday. The earlier part of that day is to be devoted to social calls, and in the evening a grand gathering is to take place at a point not yet determined upon. Every mail brings to the resimined upon. inquest upon Thomas Daley, whose death at No. all Wesson street was mentioned in yesterday's THIBUNE, but, as anticipated, no reasonable suspicion of poisoning was made manifest. On the contrary, it was evident that Daley had died of consumption.

Patrick McMahon, a laborer employed at the Korth Chicago Rolling-Mills, and living at the corner of Ashland and Waubansia avenues, yesterday had his right foot badly crushed by a bioon of iron falling upon it. The physician who attended him thought amputation would prove necessary.

Gen, J. H. Hammond, ex-Indian Inspector, was at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday, but he declined to be interviewed. He said that he was getting better, and that he would only talk when he knew what charges were brought against him. H had been charged with nothing, and had nothing to deny.

Bing is to take place at a point not yet determined upon. Every mail brings to the residences of the various Chinamen envelopes containing the visiting-cards of their friends in New York, Philadelphis, and other East-quand elsewhere. These, together with those distributed by local callers, will be carefully human described until the New-Year week has passed away, when they will be pasted conspicuously upon the walls to serve as an indication of the number of friends possessed by the occupant of the place. In this matter the Chinese take great pride, and the American lady whose door is besieged with callers from early in the morning until late at night on Jan. I is not more an object of envy or admiration in her own set than is the Mongolian whose mementoes of similar attention palpably, outnumber the collections made by his feliow-countrymen.

ilar attention palpably outnumber the collections made by his fellow-countrymen.

OBITUARY.

Charles H. Haselton, well known throughout the West as an expert telegrapher, died in this city Tuesday night after a two weeks' illness, caused by inflammation of the bowels. His death leaves a void in the community of telegraphers which will not be filled so long as the memory of his many virtues and excellent qualities shall last. At a meeting of members of the telegraphic fraternity, held yesterday, resolutions were adopted expressing the sorrow of his associates at his untimely death. The funeral will be held this afternoon at Janesville, Wis., where the parents of the deceased reside. A large number of his friends will attend the funeral from here. Operators in Chicago and Milwaukee have contributed floral tributes. One of these designs represents two telegraph poles with wires stretching between, with an arch over this bearing the words, "No Circuit." Another design bears the symbol "30," signifying "The End."

THE CITY-HALL. 75 per cent of their January salary.

The Treasurer yesterday received \$82 from the Controller and \$2,717 from the Water Depart-

have commenced yesterday, was postponed until Monday.

A case of scarlet-fever was reported yes-terday from No. 201 Chestnut street. The num-ber is just in the rear of a building on the corner of Wells and Chestnut streets, which is oc-cupied as a public school.

Three deaths have resulted the last few days from typhus or ship-fever. The disease is comparatively rare in the city, and is put down as among the contagious diseases, which physicians are required to report to the Henith Department. Neither of these cases was reported, it appears, and Dr. De Wolf is anxiously inquiring why.

ing why.

(ias-Inspector Baldwin sent word to the gas companies yesterday that he would to-day commence an inspection of the test-lamps and burners which light the streets, the object being to ascertain whether or not the city was getting all it was paying for. Since the city pays out \$250,000 a year for gas, the undertaking is timely.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Joint Committee on Buildings and Service met yesterday and decided to hold Messis. Schuster & Lamparter to their contract for plumbing and gas-fitting on the new Court-House. The Committee also approved O'Brien's bond on the steam-fitting, Cornellus Price and Prove Goebal being the austing. bond on the steam-fitting, Cornell Franz Goebel being the sureties.

It is expected that the pauper children It is expected that the paper children from the Poor-House (such at least as belong to Protestant denominations) will be brought in this morning and taken before the County Court. There are fourteen of these unfortunates, and they will be handed over to the Home of the Friendless and other charitable institutions. The Catholic children will be dealt with to-morrow. In the case of Thomas Keating, charged with assault with intent to kill, the jury yesterday morning returned a verdict awarding Thomas a nine-year ticket for Joliet. James McKenzle, for stealing gloves and handker-hiefs from Field, Leiter & Co., got ninety days in the House of Correction. Christian Christiansen pleaded guilty to the lirceny of a watch, and was remanded for sentence.

### FEDERAL NOTES.

The gold disbursements at the Sub-Treas ury yesterday were only \$5,000. The Sub-Treasury paid out \$2,000 in silver

Two hundred and fifty barrels of alcohol

The internal-revenue receipts at Collector Harvey's office yesterday amounted to \$21,217 of Tax-paid spirits were represented by \$21,217 of it, to bacco and cigars by \$2,241, and beer by \$573 The following is a list of the dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: Field, Leiter & Co., 28 cases of hosiery, I case of iron, 358 bundles of iron; Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co., 432 bundles of paper; Libby, McNeil & Libby, 366 boxes of tin-plate; Harvey Bros., I box of silk neckwear; Lawronce & Martin, 3 cases of cigars. Collections, \$8,186.

The obscenity case against C. G. Horton dias W. N. Rubis & Co., et al. ad infinitum, was

The obscenity case against C. G. Horton, alias W. N. Rubis & Co., et al. ad infinitum, was on yesterday before Commissioner Hoyne, who heard any amount of testimony on both sides, and finally held both Horton and Williams to the District Court in \$3,000 bail each. Horton's case was virtually a duplication of Williams'. R. W. McAfee, of the S. P. V.: Capt. Oram, in charge of the box delivery at the Post-Office; Special-Agent Henshaw, and J. M. Adums, of the Special Agents' Department, testified in behalf of the Government in regard to the receipt, through decoy letters, of obscene matter from Horton, and the delivery to that individual of stuff addressed to Rubis & Co., one of Horton's working names. The defense put on a couple of so-called artists, John Collins and George A. Stevens, who gave expert testimony on the subject of what was obscene and what was not,—the pictures in the case coming under the latter category, of course, from their point of view. Capt. Heintzman and ex-Prosecuting Attorney Linscott were called to testify in regard to the old case before Justice Foote, the defense seeking to show that the Special Agents then and there testified in effect that such pictures as those now exhibited were mailable. Neither of the two witnesses was so clear as to that, and the defense lamentably failed to establish the point. As above stated, both Horton and Williams were held in \$3,000 bail each. The larger part of the afternoon was spent in hunting up sureties, Horton linally presenting Charles Heck and Michael Umbdenstock, who were promptly accepted. There was some little hesitation about taking Thomas Williams as a surety on the bond of the other Williams, his brother but the defendant's coursel & K. ittle nesitation about taking 'Inomas Williams as a surety on the bond of the other Williams, his brother, but the defendant's counsel, S. K. Dow, stepped into the breach, put his name to the bond along with that of the brother, and the

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

CLYBOURN AVENUE.

A meeting of property-owners was held last evening at No. 415 Clybourn avenue to consider the matter of the proposed improvement of that street. There was a large attendance, and considerable interest was manifested both for and against the improvement. The meeting was suggested by the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division, and Ald. Wetterer, Meyer, and McCaffrey were present. Ald. Wetterer called the meeting to order, and stated the objects for which it was called. The ordinance was passed by the Council for the improvement

Meyer, and McCalrey were present. Ald. Wetterer cs.lled the meeting to order, and stated the objects for which it was called. The ordinance was passed by the Council for the improvement of Clyborn avenue from North avenue to Fullerton, in the usual manner, after the requisit number of property-owners had petitioned for it. Later, a remonstrance was sent in signed by persons claiming to represent more property than those who signed the original petition. The Aldermen were present to hear both sides, and weigh the evidence in the case, so that they might act intelligently on the remonstrance.

Mr. Charles Haussner then spoke at length in opposition to the paving of the street, saying it would work a great injustice to the poor people, who would receive no benefit from it. He read two lists of names, one of which represented the remonstrants and the other those who favored paving. The former contained fifty-fivenames and the latter thirty-five. Mr. Haussner would be in favor of the improvements if the Council would allow the owners to put up wooden buildings on their lots. The gentleman thought in time the street-railway company would pave the street in order to lay its tracks along it, and was willing to walt for that time. A heated discussion took place between Mr. Haussner and Ald. Meyea relative to the disappeurance of the petition of the remonstrants, and Mr. Meyer explained his connection with the case.

After Mr. Haussner got through with his remarks, a gentleman spoke on the other side of the question, but his speech could not be heard on account of the contrusion. The majority were apparently opposed to any improvement, though the minority were by no means weak. The Aldermen listened patiently to the remarks made by at least twenty people at once, and when they were through were evidently no wiser than at first. In the midst of a discussion that was oxceedingly warm the meeting adjourned, and then canvassed the matter in groups around the hall. The Council Committee in charge of the matter will probatily

and Lake street last evening, President Bennett in the chair.

Mr. Buird reported that he had called upon the Mayor, Health Commissioner, and Commissioner waller upon the subject of sewers in the Central Park region, and found them favorably disposed toward the improvement.

Other gentlemen reported the result of interviews with members of the City Council, of a very encouraging nature, leading to the belief that the necessary appropriation could be obtained. Various plans for carrying out the plans of the Club were discussed, and the Committees were continued.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

TAKING OUT PREMITS.

About a year ago THE TRIBUNE published a local article calling attention to the advisability of licensing the carrying of firearms. It pointed out the fact that not only could a considerable revenue be derived from this source, but that the ordinance then in force prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons could be made of some value. As it was, it practically amounted to nothing. Respectable people, as a general thing, did not like to carry pistols, because of the risk of exposing themselves to arrest and fine, although their intention in carrying them might have been of the best, while disreputable people, who were constantly carrying them, were never punished but with the smallest of fines. It was suggested that by issuing these licenses to respectable persons who wanted to carry firearms the ordinance might be made of some force, and that a person caught carrying firearms without a permit could then be easily punished to the full extent of the law. After pondering over the subject for a year or so, the Council finally got around to it, and, as may be remembered, passed last month.

An Ordinance Council the Matter.

It provides a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200, or six months in the House of Cor-

views as to the worth of the schooner Lottie Wolf \$2,000 within two weeks, or at the rate of \$1,000 per week. Parties are coming from Chicago to determine whether they will give \$17,000 for the craft.

F. B. Gardner, of Chicago, was here yesterday to take a look at the schooners J. I. Case and Reuben Dowd, owned in Racine, with the view of making a purchase. The price paid by Mr. Gardner for the schooner D. E. Bailey was \$38,000.

E. N. Anderson, of Manitowoc, has transferred his one-quarter interest in the schooner Charles Luling to Peter Johnson, of the same place, for \$22,000. Luling to Peter Johnson,
\$23,000.

Special Telegram to Murray & Co., 127 La Salle street:
In the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery
on the 10th inst., No. 77,251 drew the first capital
prize of \$30,000; No. 54,577 (sold in Chicago)
drew \$10,000; No. 9,315 drew \$5,000.

M. A. DAUPHIN.

MILWAUKEE MARINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 11.—As an evidence of the rapid rise in value of vessel tonnage, it may be stated that Messrs. Wolf & Davidson raised their views as to the worth of the schooner Lottie

THE RAILROADS. A Lively Fight on Passenger Rates to the Missouri River.

The East-Bound Freight Pool Shows Signs of Approaching Death.

And a Similar Fate Seems to Hang Over the Other Combina-

THE WESTERN PASSENGER WAR All efforts thus far made to put a stop to the light that is being waged just now on Western passenger rates by the various roads leading west from this city have proved abortive, and the difficulties are getting more serious every day. As stated yesterday, tickets are being sold to points beyond the Missouri River that leave office to agree upon some measures by which the fight can be ended, but, as the Rock Island refused to attend, no action could be taken, and the business continues in the same disturbed condition as before. The feeling among those present at yesterday's meeting was very bitter against the Rock Island, upon the shoulders of which all the blame for the present "unpleasantness" was laid. All sorts of retaliatory measures were talked of, but no concerted action could be taken. There were threats made to cut the rates to competing points on the Rock Island, and alf) the Omaha rates, but if such action were taken, the other roads would receive the same punishment as the Rock Island, as the latter would no doubt retaliate in kind. As regards the cut on the Omaha business, the Burlington and Northwestern would suffer more severely than the Rock Island, as the traffic to that point is pooled between the three lowaroads and the earnings equally divided. If a fight on the business to Omaha was persisted in, it would seriously endanger the further existence of the lowa pool, and involve the freight as well as the passenger business. The roads hardly knew what measures to take under the circumstances, and while all of them are anxious that the fight should come to an end before too much damage has been done, yet they are unable to agree upon a plan that will be satisfactory to all parties in interest. A TRIBUNE reporter called upon the managers of the Rock Island to get their reasons for not attending yesterday's meeting. They were rather reluctant to say much upon the subject, as they did not think it would be good policy on their part to seek a vindication through the papers. They stated, however, that the existing trouble is not loqued wholly in Chicago, as some would have it understood, but extends far beyond the city-limits, in fact to the terminals of all Eastern lines and even beyond them. The efforts of the Rock Island Company to secure its proportion of the business to Kansas and Colorado during the past year, and

city-limits, in fact to the terminas of all Eastern lines and even beyond them. The efforts of the Rock Island Company to secure its proportion of the business to Kansas and Colorado during the past year, and the success which has attended its efforts, had produced feelings which were possibly to be expected on the part of its rivals, and soon meetings were called for the abolition of outside men and the payment of commissions. This the Rock Island resisted, because it could see no reason for stopping the payment of commissions in Chicago while rates were being cut by its competitors on every little party organizing just outside of the limits and along the lines of Eastern railroads centering here. So eager were some of its competitors to secure this business, regardless of rates, that they have issued "order-books" and placed them in the hands of outside parties at various points, which have the printed address of the official who is to honor them printed thereon, and may be filled up for any point, and the parties having them have authority, in the matter of rates, to undersell the ticket agents every time. The Rock Island people protested against the contiguance of these "order-books" in the hands of outside parties at the various points East, but were met with a reply that such tickets were not known to be in existence, which they knew was false. The payment of commissions to outside parties for the sale of tickets was nothing new, it having been in vogue throughout the country for years. At the meeting held a week ago the Rock Island representative was authorized to prepare a draft for such an agreement as the Rock Island was willing to enter into, for submission to the rates was made by the competitors of the Rock Island, which was rather annoying, and forced it to take the position it did. All the Rock Island demands is fair play. As long as others continue to pay commissions outside of Chicago the Rock Island would not only pay outside but also in the city. The commission business cut a Island demands is fair play. As long as others continue to pay commissions outside of Chicago the Rock Island would not only pay outside but also in the city. The commission business cut a very small figure in this contest, when it was known as a fact that the representatives of other lines sent immediately after every party that was known to be forming, with instructions to take them regardless of rates, and in many cases the through rate was cut squarely in two. The Rock Island was willing to enter into any agreement for the maintenance of rates that are fair and equitable, and which provides for the protection of the business originating east of this city.

Mr. Stokes, the Secretary, received by subscription the sum of \$23, which he disbursed in full.

Richard Powers collected from the Saliors' Union \$200, which was handed over to the proper parties. His work on behalf of the Union was gracefully acknowledged.

The report concluded with an expression of satisfaction with the work accomplished by the officers of the Union, upon whom no blame was considered to rest for the lack of straightness in the Relief Committee's accounts. The Committee did not like to charge culpability upon those men, as their discrepancies were probably due to their lack of experience, and to their being totally unused to the possession of such large amounts of money. At the same time the Association was advised to sue Mr. Walsh in order to cause him to make good the amount of his shortage. As far as Mr. O'Meara was concerned, the fact of his being out of town deprived him of the right of telling what he did with the moneys, and under these circumstances they would simply consider him a defaulter. Mr. Walsh, however, had had ample time in which to disprove the charges against him, and not having done so, he is held accountable for the amount charged against him.

The salary question was finally touched upon, the statement being made that the only sums of money received by any of the officers since last November were \$50 paid to President O'Connell and \$25 paid to Secretary Stokes. CONSUMPTIVE POOLS. Committee have the testimony of the witnesses, which was taken down in shorthand in the presence of Mr. Bevans, under consideration, and will make a report Monday. The bulk of the testimony goes to show that offense was taken at such remarks as follows in connection with the lessons: In speaking of God, Heaven, or Hell, he would remark, "Yes, if there is a God," or "If there is such a place as Heaven or Hell." In his defense it was shown that he read a chapter from the Bible before the school every morning, and repeated with them in concert the Lord's Prayer in a very reverential manner, and without comment on his part. It is claimed by his friends that he does believe in a God, and that there is a Heaven, a graded one similar to the Swedenborgian belief. Mr. Bevans is a married man, and has a family, and is highly spoken of by those who are perspanlly acquainted with him. He claims that the whole thing is a conspiracy to try to ruin his reputation, and originated as far back as when the split took place in the Presbyterian Church at Englewood, those withdrawing forming the Congregational Society. He says he made some remarks at that time which gave offense to one of the prominent members of the Congregational Society. His friends claim that his sayings and remarks have been taken up from reports of the scholars by the orthodox church people, and commented upon until they have worked up quite a feeling against him. He courts the closest scrutiny of his acts.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company is filling the ditch west of its track between Englewood and Chicago, and will put down an additional track between those points. The Lake Shore Company will do the same east of its track, and then each will have two tracks, and run its trains on its own. This will greatly facilitate matters and save delay to passenger trains in the transfer of freight on the two roads, and will probably be the means of giving additional suburban trains.

and equitable, and which provides for the protection of the business originating east of this city.

CONSUMPTIVE POOLS.

Although Commissioner Fink has made laudable efforts to bring about an era of peace and harmony among the railroad of this country, and for a while succeeded so well that everybody believed the railroad millennium was about to arrive, and that henceforth there would be no more cutting of rates, no more strife and jealously, and no more railroad foreclosures, yet it looks now as if the whole fabric so carefully and artistically constructed by Commissioner Fink is about to crumble to pieces, and the old troubles and contentions again bring disaster upon the railroads of the country. The various pools organized during the last few years no longer work smoothly and satisfactorily, and stand in great danger of going to pieces any moment, owing to internal dissensions. The east-bound pool, Commissioner Fink's pet child, has lately been attacked with a severe spell of sickness from an overdose of Grand Trunk, which threatens to take away its life in the prime of youth. Dr. Bly, lately seut out here by Commissioner Fink to attend to the sick child and make a proper diagnosis of his sickness, has been unable to do mauch for its relief, because the patient refused to take the medicine, and the Doctor has gone home again. Commissioner Fink will no doubt send some other doctors to try to save his pet, but the probabilities now are than no earthly skill can save it, and that it will have to "pass in its chips" before long.

The Missouri River pool, or, as it is known, the Southwestern Railway Association, is now in the last stages of consumption. This pool has been sickly from the beginning, and several times it was believed to be dead, but on each occasion it was resuscitated by its faithful nurses, who did not care to have it die just yet, because it was a profitable child. Its sickness, has lately developed into a bad case of consumption, and the prospectia are that it will collapse before long. The di

Association held a meeting here to-day to consider the feasibility of advancing the card rate. Eighteen members of the Seling price of the land, for carly settlement and cultivation, as follows: "Low as these prices are, the Company will make them sell lower by discounting to actual settlers in the Rad River Valley an amount meanly equal to one-half the purchase money on all lands brought under cultivation for three years from date of sale. This rebate is made for the sole purpose of inviting speedy settlement and cultivation, EXCELLENT INDUCEMENTS TO EM-

shall break ten acres or more on an eighty-truct, twenty acres or more on a 160-acre thifty acres or more on a 160-acre thifty acres or more on a 200-acre tract, 100 as a lower tract, 100 acres on a 100-tract, 200 to 240 acres on a 100-tract, 200 to 240 acres on a 100-tract, 200 acres on a 100-tract, 200 acres on a 100-tract, 200 acres on a 200-acre tract, 100 acres on a 100-tract, 200 acres on a 200-acre tract, 100 acres on a 200-acres on a 100-tract, 200 acres on a 200-acre tract, 100 acres on a 200-acres on a 100-tract, 200 acres on a 200-acres on a 100-tract, 200 acres on a 200-acres on a 100-tract, 200 acres on a 200-acres on a 100-tract, 200 acres on a 200-acres on a 2

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

ors thought it best to keep a good surplus on hand with which to replenish and increase the rolling-stock, so as to be prepared to take care of all the business that may offer. The annual report has not yet been completed, but will be ready in a few weeks to be submitted to the stockholders previous to the annual meeting, which occurs in April.

The business of this Company continues to boom. The increase in earnings for the first week in February, was \$53.246. The increase in earnings from Jan. 1 to Feb. 7, was \$211.795. If the business of the road continues to keep up in the same ratio for the remainder of the year, the increase in earnings this year will be more than twice as much as it was last year.

A NEW ACQUISITION.

It is reported that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has secured control of the St. Joseph & Des Moines Railroad. This is a narrow-gauge road running from St. Joseph, Mo., to Albany, Mo., a distance of about fifty miles. The object of the Burlington is to convert this road to a standard gauge and then extend it to a connection with its Mount Ayer Branch. This will give the Burlington a direct line to St. Joseph, and will enable it to give up the Hopkins route to Missouri River points. From St. Joseph the Hannibal & St. Joe or the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs can be used for an outlet to Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City. And in case no acceptable arrangement could be made with either of these roads the Burlington can readily build a new line from St. Joseph to Kansas City, and thus secure a direct route of its own to all the Missouri River points.

KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. II.—The election of Directors of the Kingston & Pembroke Railway took place here to-day with the following result:
R. P. Flower, New York; J. Tillinghast, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad; H. H. Porter, Chicago, St. Paul & Milwaukee Railway; G. W. Flower, of Watertown, and five local gentlemen.

KINGSTON & PEMBROKE.

Monday evening. The citizens of Austin and surrounding country celebrated the event with salutes. This road opens the mining and graz-ing district in the centre of the State. THE DAKOTA ROAD.

ITEMS.

month's accounts of the lowa pool. Beyond this no business was transacted. The office of Auditor of the Southe Railway Company of Canada has been abolished, and all communications relating to freight, passenger, and car-service accounts, also the general accounts of this road, should hereafter be addressed to William B. Hatch, Chief Clerk, Montreal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribunt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The celebration among the Chinese of their New-Year's festival San Francisco, Feb. 11.—The celebration among the Chinese of their New-Year's festival appears to have aroused all the latent animosity among the unemployed working men against the Mongolians. For several days past the unemployed have held meetings denouncing the employment of Chinese by corporations, and to-day they marched in procession about 500 strong. The report that three times that number were at the Central Pacific offices demanding that the railroad discharge all Chinese employés reached the Stock-Board about 3:30 and caused a panicky feeling, the decline averaging fully 10 per cent. The consternation was increased on its becoming known that Kalloch, Kearney, and Auditor Dunn are all absent in Sacramento. Those being the recognized workingmen's leaders, many apprehended they might have left so as not to be held responsible for any violence. This evening, however, all excitement has passed away, as it is known the police are fully prepared, and the authorities, while quite undemonstrative, if occasion required would not be averse to showing the Sand-Lotters that law and order must and shall prevail in San Francisco. Many consider the Workingmen's leaders may have invited these demonstrations so as to induce the present Legislature to provide penalties against any corporation employing Chinese labor. No importance whatever should be attached to the utterances of blathers kites eleminities against any corporation employing Chinese labor. No importance whatever should be attached to the utterances of blathers kites seeking a little cheap notoriety, on the sand-lot and elsewhere.

The workingmen meet again to-morrow afternoon, but not the slightest disturbance is apprehended.

To the Western Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Some 3,000 unemployed workingmen assembled at the Sand-Lot this afternoon and, after listening to a number of speakers, about half of the crowd formed in line and marched to the office of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and a committee appointed for the purpose sought an

ne Directors of the Chicago & Alton Railroad apany held a meeting yesterday and declared emi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on the terred stock and 3 per cent on the common

There were enough funds to warrant the declaration of a larger dividend, but the Directors thought it best to keep a good surplus or

CHICAGO & PACIFIC. In the foreclosure case of Blair vs. The Chica-go & Pacific Railroad, Judge Blodgett yesterday go & Pacific Railroad, Judge Blodgett yesterday entered deficiency decrees against the road and in favor of the following parties on the sale of the road under foreclosure: John L. Blair, \$28,086; the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, \$25,0372; Elizabeth McEvars Bayard, \$31,504; L. B. Otis, Receiver of the State Savings Institution, \$110,082; Moses Taylor, \$35,299; The City Bank of New York, \$28,533. An order was also made on the purchasers at the sale to pay into Court within eight days the sum of \$250,000 on account of their purchase.

INDIANAPOLIS MATTERS. Lake Erie, Evansville & Southwestern Railroad in July last was confirmed to-day by Judge Gresham. Henry B. Harrison purchased it for the mortgage bondholders. The decree shows that \$478,000 of bonds were issued, of which the Trustees of Jay Cooke's estate hold \$193,000.

An order was entered of record to-day, issued by Judge Drummond, authorizing John King Receiver of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, to contract with the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company for the erection of its lines along that

ROAD COMPLETED. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 11.—The railroad from Battle Mountain Station, on the Central Pacific Railroad, to Austin, Nev., was completed

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. H.—John I. Blair, Judge
Larned, and C. G. Wicker, railroad celebrities,
leave for Chicago to-night. Wicker has not sold
his interest in the Dakota Road yet, though still
negotiating.

The representatives of the Northwestern, Rock Island, and Burlington Railroads held a meeting yesterday at the Rock Island office to settle last

THE CHINESE.

Spasm of Excitement in San Fran-

next.

The procession then returned to the Sand-Lot and subsequently dispersed. Other corporations will be called upon to-morrow. The proceedings were quiet and orderly.

No FANCY PRICES—Best set teeth, \$8; alling)

113 and 115 DEATHS. Use only GOOD ner, and at rec They solicit your They have re-large importation SHIRTINGS, make HAUSMANN—Wednesday, 2 o'clock a. m., Christ Hausmann, aged 31 years. Funcral services Friday, 2 p. m., from resident, M. 371 Twenty-second-st. display of choice shown in Chicago. SPAFFORD—At Lake View, Feb. II, of sever, Horatio Guertner, only son of H. G. and Analogouthus, aged 4 years and 2 months. They carry in st. White and Fancy own make, with

VOLUME

TO O

Coughs, Colds.

Lawrence

For sale by Druggists FINAN

Money

The Northwestern Mi

Assets, \$18

III MADI

RAWSON-Feb. II, at his residence, No. 16 Sem. Peoria-st., Safford W. Rawson, attorney at law, and fyend of the family are invited to altent to funcial at the house Friday at 1 p. m. SIMS—At No. 16 North May-st. Feb. II. Sella Margret, beloved daughter of William and Sims, aged 4 years 3 months and 19 days. Funeral services to-day (Thursday), at 13 m the by carriages to Rosshill. please copy.

SPRAGUE—On Wednesday morning, Peh n ber late residence, No. 4ll South Leavitt-st, Mr. P. Sprague, wife of Parker A. Sprague, in the 6th ye of her age.

Funeral notice hereafter.

EF Fond du Lac (Wis.) papers please copy.

New York papers please copy.

©RISWOLD—At Marengo, Ill., Feb. II, in the way year of her age, Mrs. Sophia M. Griswold, nother Dr. W. R. Griswold, of this city.

CORRECT YOUR FAULTS of digestion with Hostetter's Stomach medicine which removes flatulence, irregularity of the bowels, poverty of the and all shifting, harassing, perplexing toms of dyspepsia, as well as their cause, spicuous change in the appearance as well the feelings of those who use the Bitters place as the distressing symptoms disand the stomach, liver, and bowels reather function in full force and activity, haggard appearance of the countenance

Absolutely Pure.

MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.
Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the work
No other preparation makes such light, fakt, so
breads, or luxurious past ry. Can be eaten by dropties without fear of the il is resulting from neavy
gestible food. Le Comm ended for purity and whole
someness by the Governm ent Chemist, Dr. Molt.
ROYAL BAKING POWDMR CO., New York.

THE LOUISIANA

STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

Was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in sector the term of Twenty-five Years, to when contract the inviolable faith of the State is picked, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new Constitution adopted Dec. 2, A. D. 1879, with a capital of H,001,001 to which it has since added a reserve fund of Existing.

SHIULION adopted Dec. 2. A. D. ISIA, Will a Secret rand of Sci.000.

117 GHAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTIONS have been held, and the SECOND TUESDAY of same month was fixed upon as the regular day.

RAS NEVER SCALED OR POSTFONID.

The scheme has a scale, y ocen as follows:

CAPITAL PRIZE, SOLOO.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS RACH.

HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLARS.

1 Capital Prize.

1 Capital Prize.

2 Prizes of S. Solo.

30 Prizes of 100.

100 Prizes of 100.

100 Prizes of 100.

20 Prizes of 100.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

Or same person at No. 319 Broadway. New York

MURBAY & CO., ET La Salie-at. Chicago.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

AUCTION SALES.

Thursday, Feb. 12, at 9:30 a. m.,

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

TRADE SALE

BAKING POWDER.

mice, cor. Randolni DEAN & PAYNE, SAVINGS
OF CHICAGO,
Pays 44 Per Cont
Bonds for Sale MONEY '

Printing, Station

Sealed proposals will be rem. Monday, Feb. 16, 1880, for ery, bluding, and blank be County for the year 1880. Sp nished by the Ciery of the Remoners, Room 4 Criminal Cotton. All bids must be accompenal sum of \$1,000, with at anticeing the acceptance of to the bidder.

The Board reserves the rightid. he Board reservable inc.
All proposals must be inc.
Printing, "Stationery,
Soks," and must be addre
Board of County Commi-ourt Building, Chicago.

Blank l

**PROPOSALS** PURNIT

WIRTS & 222 Wabash-av., bet. FURNI



Hardware Busi

Located in the county seat of the Central Kansas. Popula Stock clean, and will involver \$00,000 last year. Good Address A 44, Tribune office. STOCK HOLDER

Ware.
Rock. and Yellow Ware.
Rock. and Yellow Ware.
Glassware of every description.
Bruckets, Lamps, and Lamp Chimneys.
Geods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORK & CO., Auctioners. ther busine a wi I be held t their office in the City of CLOTHES CLEANING. VOUR OLD Can be beautifully DYER.
CLOTHES! CLEANED, and REPAIRED, and REPAIRED, and REPAIRED, and REPAIRED, and REPAIRED, and REPAIRED, and the transport of transport of the transport of the transport of the transport of transport of the transport of the transport of the transport of transport of the transport of the transport of the transport of transport of the transport of the transport of the transport of transport of the transport of the transport of the transport of transport of the transport of the transport of the transport of transport of the transport of the transport of the transport of transport of the transport of the transport of the transport of transport of the transport of the transport of the transport of transport of the tran

To the Stockholders: Notice special meeting of stockholde fington & Quincy Railroad fington & Quincy Railroad fington & Quincy Railroad fington of the Company 2th do for the Company 2th do for the find franchise of the Burlis Railroad Company in Nebras and act upon a resolution of the Company in the stock of the Company to the sary for the purpose of such the transaction of any oth the transaction of any other transactions of any other transactions of any other transaction of any other transactions of any othe 

CHICAGO EN The annual meeting of Store R. terprise G. d and Silver R. rado, for the election of o